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Kartika 30, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 21, 1980/Kartika 30, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Duty-Free Import by Export-Oriented Units

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*61. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow duty-free import of capital goods, raw materials and components to all exclusive export-oriented units wherever they might be located in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this decision will affect the indigenous capital goods manufacturers; and

(d) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(b) A scheme for 100 per cent export-oriented units has been initiated to be extended to industries manufacturing non-traditional items of exoprts and particularly to industries shown in the attached illustrative list. The product concerned should not be subject to export control quota ceilings which can be reached by existing units in the industry. All such units will be given the facility of duty free imports of capital goods, raw materials consumables and components. There will be no Central Excise levy on these items purchased indigenously. Such units will be given clearance by an interministerial Board to be set up in the Ministry of Commerce and once approval has been given, the unit will be placed in bond for a period of 10 years ordinarily and 5 years in the case of products having high degree of technological change. The units will have to give a minimum value added of 20 per cent and for this purpose domestically procured raw materials will be treated as imports. Procedure for licensing will be harmonised with MRTP procedures as regards time limits for clearing applications. On debonding after the period of export obligation, duties will be leviable.

(c) and (d). The concessions to 100 per cent export-oriented units have been extended to enable them to meet rigours of foreign demand in terms of pricing quality, precision etc. These basic factors will be kept in view in deciding all imports including imports of capital goods. The decision of the Government to allow these facilities, is extension of the concept of free trade zones and in-bond factories, which are already operating in the country without affecting the indigenous capital goods manufacturers. There is, therefore, no reason that the present scheme initiated by the Government, should have any adverse effect on the indigenous capital goods manufacturers.

ANNEXURE

Illustrative list of products which would be eligible for special facilities on the ground of 100 per cent exports

1. *Engineering goods.*

1.1 Engineering goods (excluding prime and non-ferrous metals).

1.2 Electronics products including electronic software.

2. *Chemicals, Plastics and allied products, namely:—*

(a) Inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals & miscellaneous chemicals.

(b) Drugs and drugs intermediates including crude drugs.

(c) Dyes and dye intermediates.

(d) Toiletaries and perfumeries (excluding processed talc).

(e) Paints and allied products.

(f) Safety machines, fireworks, explosives and detonators.

(g) Ceramic products.

(h) Glass and glassware.

(i) Wood products and processed wood.

(j) Asbestos, cement including clinkers and cement products.

(k) Rubber manufactures.

(l) Paper, Paper products and stationery.

(m) Pesticides and preservatives.

(n) Agarbattis.

22. Culinary aiseo resins.

2.3. Refractories.

2.4. Plastics and Linoleum products.

3. *Furniture*

4. *Leaher and Sports Goods.*

4.1. Finished leather and leather manufactures including footwear and Paint brushes.

4.2 Sports goods.

5. *Food, Agriculture and forest products.*

5.1. Canned and frozen marine products.

5.2. Processed foods, fruits, vegetables and alcoholic and soft beverages.

5.3. Meat and allied products.

5.4. Packaged tea i.e. tea packed in consumer packs of a size upto 1 kg. and instant tea.

5.5. Instant and packaged ground coffee.

5.6. Tobacco manufactures.

5.7. Deoiled rice bran and cotton seed cakes. Sal seed fats and animal foods.

5.8. Mango Kernel Extaction and mango kernel oil.

6. *Textiles*

1. Carpets.

2. Readymade garments, knitwear, made-up articles.

3. Rubberised coir and curled coir.

4. Khadi.

5. Natural silk fabrics, garments and made-up articles.

6. Hosiery.

7. Handloom fabrics, made up articles and garments.

7. *Miscellaneous*

1. Handicrafts.

2. Silver and Gold Jewellery.

3. Fabricated mica.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने मंत्री जी द्वारा दी गयी स्टेटमेंट को पढ़ा है। इस में जो नयी व्यवस्था की गयी है, उसके बारे में कई तरह की सुविधाओं की चर्चा है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, इस तरह की सुविधा शांताक्रुज और कांडला फ्री ट्रेड

जोन में है । अब जो नयी व्यवस्था की गयी है उस के मुताबिक इसका विस्तार पूरे देश के अन्दर ऐसे तमाम यूनिटों के लिए किया जा रहा है यह जो हण्ड्रेड परसेन्ट एक्सपोर्ट ओरियेन्टेशन का काम हो रहा है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी समझ से यह सुविधा बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के लिए की जा रही है और इस तरह की सुविधाओं का निश्चित तौर पर बुरा असर केपिटल गुड्स मैन्युफेक्चरर्स पर पड़ेगा । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि देश के अन्दर इन दो जगहों के अतिरिक्त जिनका कि मने अभी जिक्र किया, इस हण्ड्रेड परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट ओरियेन्टेशन के यूनिट कहां कहां हैं और उनकी संख्या क्या है ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as the conclusion of the hon. Member that as a result of the new scheme indigenous manufacturing capacity of capital goods manufacturing industries will be affected is not correct. In fact, even within the existing scheme big houses if they establish their units in the free trade zone are entitled to have all these facilities because this is only to expedite our export efforts. That is why the concession is being given to those units which are 100 per cent export oriented units. Many other countries have done this and we are also doing it. The actual effect on the economy is yet to be seen as the scheme is just announced and no new unit has been established. As such the conclusion of the hon'ble Member is pre-mature.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह कहा था कि जहां तक मुझको जानकारी है और खुद मंत्री महोदय का बयान अखबारों में निकला है उसके मुताबिक यह सुविधा शांताक्रुज और कांडला फ्री ट्रेड जोन में अभी भी लागू है । अब आप इसका एक्सटेंशन करना चाहते हैं । जो यूनिट पहले से ही एग्जिस्ट कर रहे हैं और जो फेसिलिटीज अभी तक आपने दे रखी है उसका हमारे देश की इकोनोमी पर क्या असर पड़ा है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, it has favourably affected the economy. In fact, the exports have picked up. For instance, in respect of the Kandla Free Trade Zone, the total quantum of export now is more than Rs. 11 crores in the first six months of this year. This is almost equal to that of the whole of last year. Therefore, Sir, it will be seen that our exports are picking up from these Trade Zones.

Abolition of Sales Tax

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*62. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether a Chief Ministers'|State Finance Ministers' Conference for abolition or gradual withdrawal of Sales Tax including Central Sales Tax and its replacement by excise duties was called in New Delhi in September this year in the light of the observations made by the Wanchoo Commission to the effect that Sales Tax was one of the major causes for growth of black money and running of a parallel black market;

(b) if so, the specific issues discussed therein; and

(c) the outcome of the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) There has been a widespread and long standing demand by various Chambers of Commerce, Associations of Industry and trade, general public, etc., for basic reforms in the sales tax structure in the country. The Finance Commissions and various Committees had also occasion to go into and comment on various aspects of the sales

tax system. In particular, the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee (Jha Committee) had gone into the matter and made certain recommendations. As any reform of the sales tax system can be undertaken only in consultation with and the cooperation of the States, a Conference of Chief Ministers was convened in Delhi on the 16th and 17th September, 1980 to discuss the various Constitutional, economic, legal, procedural and administrative aspects of the matter.

(b) and (c). The Conference discussed the following matters:—

(i) Additional duties of excise in lieu of sales tax;

(ii) Central sales tax;

(iii) State sales tax; and

(iv) Octroi duties

The following resolution was adopted by the Conference:—

(a) Sales-tax on life saving drugs listed as such by the Hathi Committee and Vanaspati be replaced by additional excise duties and suitable modalities worked out with a view to safeguarding the legitimate revenue interests, present and future, of the States;

(b) a panel of Chief Ministers be set up to formulate proposals for (i) additions to the list of goods to which the Seheme of additional excise duties in liew of sales tax be extended, and (ii) additions to the list of 'declared goods',

(c) the Law Commission be requested to undertake on a high priority basis the drafting of a model sales-tax law for consideration by the States;

(d) the Central Government should consider introduction of a Constitution (Amendment) Bill on the lines of the Constitution (49th Amendment) Bill at an early date.

However, the Chief Ministers of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal dissented from parts (a), (b) and (c) of the Resolution.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, as has been observed by the Wanchoo Committee, sales tax is one of the principal factors which gives an impetus to the black-money cancer gnawing at the jugular of our nation's economy.

I would like to know whether the Central Government, in consultation with the States, is committee to, the policy of eventually replacing Sales-tax by Additional Excise Duty. And if so, how do they intend to implement this scheme if some of the States refuse to fall in line? Already, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Tripura have dissented from even the addition of life-saving drugs and Vanaspati in the list of items for additional excise duty. Would this not lead to a lop-sided implementation?

Secondly, was there not a similar conference which was held under the Janata Regime in 1979, which resulted in a complete flop from the point of view of any concrete results achieved? Is this not a fact?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, it is not the intention of Government to completely replace sales tax by additional excise duty. Sales-tax is a State source of revenue and today the States are getting somewhere about 3,000 crores. This is also an elastic source of revenue and expanding source. All that we try to do is to prevent harassment to the mercantile community, prevent evasion and corruption and for that purpose, try to include as many commodities as possible in the list for levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales-tax In the Sales-tax Conference we mentioned that it is not the intention of the Government to replace entirely the sales-tax. On the contrary, it is to facilitate collection, as well as to avoid corruption that we wanted to bring a large number of items under the list for the levy of additional excise duty in lieu of Sales tax.

I would like to inform the House, Mr. Speaker, that when the Central Government brings some more items

in the list for the levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax, it takes the responsibility of levying the tax, face the Parliament and the criticisms levelled, collect the money, and transfer it to the States. Therefore, the States need not have any apprehension in this matter that they will lose anything on this account.

The second point which he mentioned is in regard to the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee. Wanchoo Committee has mentioned, in passing, about the Sales-tax. Wanchoo Committee has observed:

> "Levy of high tax rates leads to tax evasion and generation of black money."

And, as can be seen, we have made a very good beginning in this year's Budget by reducing the income-tax surcharge from twenty per cent to ten per cent. If the economy picks up, if the collection of revenue is kept up, no doubt, there is scope for following the same line also in future. But, it all depends upon the way in which the mercantile community is going to behave as well as how the economy is going to develop.

The third point which the hon. Member has stated is about the failure to achieve any concrete results in the Sales Tax Conference of 1979. Well, there is always scope for improvements. Man always lives in hope. We do hope that we will be able to persuade these States. It is true that some States have now objected. But that cannot prevent the Centre from carrying forward their policies if a large number of States are in agreement of it.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: As the Hon'ble Finance Minister pointed out the principal objection that the States have to the replacement of sales tax by additional excise duty, is that they feel that they are surrendering the control over the power of the States, main source of income. In other words, as the Finance Minister stated they lose control over the elasticity or flexibility of their revenue receipts. Why does the Government not propose a via media, namely that sales tax should be replaced in a large measure by additional excise duty. But the rate of the additional excise duty should be determined by a joint body of the Finance Ministers of the major States who will meet annually. In other words, the States would retain control over the rate of additional excise duty and simply agree to merely substituting or surrendering their individual power for a collective power.

SHRI R VENKATARAMAN: The Hon'ble Member has made a suggestion. But we have made another suggestion in this regard. I have assured the Chief Ministers at the Conference that I shall endeavour to maintain the additional excise duty and the excise duty in the ratio of 2 to 1. The basic duty, if it is 2, the additional excise duty will continue to be 1 so that there is no apprehension that the basic excise duty will be increased and the share of the Central Government increased and the share of the State Governments reduced. I have proposed this and I think there was a large measure of consensus in support of this proposition that if the ratio of 2 to 1 is maintained between the basic excise duties and the additional excise duties, the States will have no objection to it.

श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार: सरकारी अनुमानों के आधार पर इस देश में प्रचलित काले धन का आकार अनुमानत: क्या होगा और मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन के निर्णयों पर कब तक अमल होगा ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I wish somebody would give me a correct estimate of the black money. It is not possible to estimate the black money in the country. Well, all that we can say is that it is playing havoc with our economy. We should try to do something to prevent this diliterious effect.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Levying of sales tax is within the purview of the States and not within the purview of

the Centre. If that be so, in view of the wishes and objections of certain States, how can you proceed to snatch away this right? And you are saying that the income-tax surcharge has been lowered in order to see that black money is not generated. It is a bonanza that is given to the big business of India. That is what is done and they are the main source of corruption and black money. About an estimated figure of Rs. 30,000 crores are there as black money equally moving in the economy with the white money. May I also know from the Government whether at least the States could have this object in tact that no further item whatever you want to legislate would be included in respect of those States and those States will preserve the right to enforce sales tax on that because you are snatching away the powers and centralising more powers in the hands of the Centre?

MR. SPEAKER: Please find out the whereabouts of that black money.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, at the outset, I want to assure the House and through the House all the various States that the Government have absolutely no intention of snatching away the revenues of the States. On the contrary we want the States to increase their contribution for the Plan. And if they do not have the resources, the plan itself will shrink in size. Therefore, it is a wrong assumption that the Centre wants to take away the sources of revenue of the States. As I explained to my hon. friend, this is only an attempt to see that more items are brought under the additional excise duty without the States suffering any loss of revenue for the purpose of preventing harassment, corruption and various other malpractices that prevail. The State Government will continue to levy the sales-tax in respect of all the other items; only in respect of those items on which the Centre legislates, as one coming under the levy of additional excise duty, their rights will be limited or reduced to that extent. I would assure you that there would be no attempt to take away the right of the States to levy the sales-tax.

As regards the second point about the reduction of surcharge, it was in response to the suggestion made by several committees including the Wanchoo Committee that the heavy rate of taxation brings about evasion of tax, and therefore, if the rates of taxes are reduced, the evasion will also go down and to that extent, the creation of black money also will be reduced.

As far the third point that there are 30,000 crores of black money, I would like to have information from the hon. Member at least about one-tenth of that money where it is so that I can go and snatch it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: There is no dispute about the desirability of controlling black money. The hon. Minister knows better than I do and there are a number of other effective measures which the Central Government can easily take. May I ask: Is this measure not going to affect adversely the precarious equilibrium between the Centre and the States and also make the States more dependent on Central volition, reducing them to the position of beggars, and dependent on the political will of the Centre which we are experiencing today too much?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have been Minister of Sales-tax in the State of Tamil Nadu for ten years and I have been Minister of Finance here only for less than ten months. My sympathies are, therefore, with the States and I do not think, I am going to take away the rights of the States. All that I say is that it is a matter of convenience for collection, convenience in assessment and convenience in the matter of trade for the mercantile community and so on. It is only for that purpose that it is done. People read into this something more minister than what is actually there. For Heaven's sake,

please understand that this is only an endeavour to see that there is greater and better collection of revenues both for the Centre and the States.

श्री छांगुर राम : इस विवरण-पत्र में लिखा है : "विशेषत: अप्रत्यक्ष कराधान जांच समिति (झा समिति) ने इस मामले की समीक्षा की है और उस पर कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं।" मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि झा समिति ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सिफारिशें की हैं। क्या 16–17 सितम्बर को हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में झा समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार हुआ या नहीं, यदि नहीं हुआ, तो क्यों नहीं हुआ और अगर हुआ, तो किन किन सिफारिशों पर हुआ ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the reference to the Wanchoo Committee was in reply to an answer.

So far as the Jha Committee recommendations are concerned, they went into the whole question of income-taxes, not only the sales tax but also the excise levy, octroi and others. Now those recommendations have been examined by the Government and some action has been taken and they, wherever implemented, have been from time to time placed on the table of the House.

The consideration which came before the Conference was as to how to rationalise the sales-tax. In this respect, some of the suggestions which I made and the Prime Minister who inagurated the Conference made, were that with a view to streamline the administration, with a view to prevent corruption, with a view to increase the collections and all that, we may transfer more items from the sales-tax to the levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax, just as we have now the sugar, textiles and tobacco and so on.

The Conference took a decision that in respect of life-saving drugs and vanaspati, they will have additional excise duty in lieu of sales-tax.

Then they referred the whole question to a Committee of the Chief Ministers and we are now collecting all the information with regard to the actual collections in respect of various items from the States and after we collect the statistics, that Committee will meet again and take a decision.

Fitness of Jammu Airport for Receiving Boeing Aircraft

*63 SHRI G. L. DOGRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the runway in Jammu Airport will be rendered fit for receiving a Boeing Aircraft; and

(b) what steps his Ministry are taking to achieve this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) It is likely to be completed by mid 1982.

(b) Necessary estimates are being prepared.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA: Which is the Department that is preparing the estimates? Is it the International Airport Authority or is it the CPWD?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): It is prepared by the Department.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA: In case of Amritsar, the estimate prepared by the International Airport Authority is much less than CPWD and the time required is also much less. In view of the specialised authority, the International Airport Authority which you have created why don't you refer it to the same?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is true that according to the rough estimates, the estimate prepared by the-

International Airport Authority is less than the estimates prepared by the CPWD. But, Sir, it is a question to be decided whether this work will be undertaken by the CPWD or the International Airport Authority. Normally, Sir, till today this work is being undertaken by the CPWD.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA: I would like to ask another question. The hands of CPWD are already full even in the case roads also, construction of which is the legitimate duty of the CPWD. You are not the specialised authority. The Border Roads Organisation makes roads of strategic importance. When you have a separate authority, why don't you refer this question to the same? Why should you create a vested interest? Keeping in view the cost and the convenience and expediency of the people, you decide this matter why should a particular Department hold you at ransom?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is true that the International Airport Authority has developed an infra-structure for carrying on this kind of work. As a matter of fact, we are doing this kind of work in foreign countries also. But, Sir, it is another question as to whether the CPWD would like to carry on the work themselves or they would like to give it to International Airport Authority because, as I said, normally it is the CPWD which carries this kind of work.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Honourable Minister state the reasons for delaying the extension of the runway? We have been carrying it so far for the last five to ten years.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, this strengthening of the runway and the development of the airport at Jammu has got a long story and it is only to cut short the long story that we gave the answer that a final estimate is being prepared now.

Sir, I am cutting the long story of delay.

I have in my original answer said that the final estimate is being prepared now and my predecessor Shri J. B. Patnaik gave the assurance to this House in March this year. We hope to complete this work by June, 1982.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू एक टूरिस्ट सेन्टर है वहा सी पी डब्ल्यू डी और इन्टरनेशनल एअरपोर्ट अथारिटी का झगड़ा जो है उसका फैसला हमारे मन्त्री महोदय जोकि इतने डायनेमिक है, वे नही कर पाए तो उनकी डायनेमिज्म कैसे काम आयेगी ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा मैं तो इस काम को बहुत जल्दी करना चाहता हूं लेकिन कुछ दिक्कतें हमारे सामने आई हैं जिनकी वजह से हमे एस्टीमेट को रिवाइज करना पड रहा है । जैसे ही रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट की सैंक्शन हमको मिल जायेगी, हम इस काम को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करेंगे ।

Proposal regarding Sales Tax Relief for Small and Medium Newspapers

*64. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under consideration of the Government of India regarding sales tax relief for small and medum newspapers; and

(b) if so. the time by which the final decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). In terms of Entry No. 92 of List I of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, Central Government alone has the power to levy sales tax on newspapers. No sales tax is being levied on newspapers. Hon'ble Member has presumably in mind the question of

relief from sales tax on newsprint used by small and medium newspapers. The levy of tax on sale or purchase of goods including newsprint taking place within a State is a State subject of taxation. However, with a view to helping the small and medium newspapers, the Central Government has taken the initiative and has requested the State Governments to consider granting of exemption from sales tax on sales of newsprint to such newspapers. Some State Governments have already granted relief or have agreed to grant relief in pursuance of this request of the Central Government.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Sir, the hon. Minister has rightly presumed my question and I am thankful to him for this. These small newspapers cover maximum rural areas of this country and are extending good service to the nation. The hon. Prime Minister has once expressed her views on the same lines also. In view of this main statement of the hon. Minister, may I know which are the States which have agreed to give this relief to them? I want the hon. Minister to name those State Governments.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: The action taken by the States on the Prime Minister's letter regarding the grant of relief from sales tax to small and medium newspapers are as follows: Assam has agreed to grant exemption from sales tax on newsprint sold to small and medium newspapers. Bihar has already exempted newsprint to small newspapers having circulation upto 15,000 and to medium newspapers having circulation between 15,000 and 50,000. In Uttar Pradesh small and medium newspapers have already been exempted from sales tax. Rajasthan has already exempted sale and purchase of newsprints used in all categories of papers from sales tax. In Orissa, sales tax on newsprint has been removed from 7th October 1980. In Madhya Pradesh, purchase of newsprint by small newspapers with circulation less than 15,000 and medium newspapers with circulation between 15,000 and 50,000 has been exempted from sales tax. In Andhra Pradesh, practically there is no production. So, they have been exempted. Punjab, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Haryana and Meghalaya are all considering the request of the Central Government.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any State Government which has rejected it outright and whether the Central Government will again send reminders to the remaining States?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: We have not received any communication from any State which has not agreed to our proposal. Regarding the remaining States, we are awaiting their reaction. As soon as we receive their replies, we put the information before the House.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: The question of giving tax relief to newsprint is very important especially for small scale and medium newspapers, because these papers are doing equal service to the country. Since some of the States are not prepared to give this tax relief, is he prepared to compensate the losses which those States will incur due to tax exemption, because the financial position of all the States may not be such as to give this relief. Is the Minister prepared to give compensation for the loss incurred by the state governments due to this tax relief?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: As far as this is concerned, we have not received any indication of reluctance or unwillingness on the part of any state government. The response is quite good and they are all willing to accede to our request to give this relief to the small and medium newspapers.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: That is not my question. Will he give compen-

sation and make up for that loss. That is what I am asking. I am not saying whether they are prepared or not.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The question has not arisen at all. We have sent our recommendation. Many states have accepted. Some states say they are examining it. No state has so far refused. The question will arise only if some states refuse.

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, छोटे तथा मध्यम वर्गीय समाचार पत्रों को क्या सरकार अपनी तरफ से विज्ञापन देने के सम्बन्ध मे सोच रही है या नही ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न इसमें नही उठता है।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : यह राहत देने के बारे मे है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विज्ञापन की बात नही है, राहत की बात है।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : राहत, विज्ञापन देकर भी हो सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्डायरेक्ट तरीके से ।

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : यह प्रश्न इस प्रश्न के दायरे से बाहर है।

Scarcity of Essential Commodities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*67. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the severe scarcity of essential commodities in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the last six months;

(b) if so, what action Government contemplate to take for regular supply of essential commodities in the Bay Islands;

(c) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government has ordered a ban on certain items of essential commodities for sending to Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(d) if so, what are those items?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) According to information furnished by Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration, there has been no severe scarcity of essential commodities in the Union Territory during the last six months. However, scarcity of a few commodities like sugar, common salt and edible oils was felt during August and September, 1980

(b) Adequate supply of essential commodities to Andaman and Nicobar Islands depends on regular shipping service between the mainland and these Islands which was disrupted during August and September, 1980 Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration is planning to improve shipping services between the mainland and the Union Territory by replacing the old vessels and also increasing their number.

(c) Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration is not aware of this. West Bengal Government has informed that no such restriction has been imposed.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: The hon. Minister is a good friend of ours because he had visited the Islands during his tenure as Minister in the defence ministry and he tried to do a lot of developmental activities in that Island. But I am very sorry to say that he gave this reply in an evasive manner. As you know the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are

situated in the midst of Bay of Bengal near Indonesian borders and Burma borders. Essential commodities for these areas come from Calcutta or Madras. They are again to be distributed to different islands. During the last six months there was complete non supply of many of the essential items and repeatedly this was referred to the Government of India. I have even myself personally written letters to the concerned ministries. Unfortunately nothing has been done. In view of that I would like to ask a specific question: whether he would consider having a buffer stock of essential commodities in that part of the country for at least six months so that if there is disruption of shipping services or any other difficulty, people would not have to undergo this kind of suffering?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, this information has been given to us, what I have supplied to the House, by the Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. But I am prepared to take the word of the Hon'ble Member and I would even go to the extent of assuming that the information given by the Hon. Member might be more accurate than the information given by the Union Territory Administration; and therefore I would check up the situation again and this suggestion regarding maintaining a buffer stock in the Island is a welcome suggestion and we will follow it up.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I am thankful to the Hon. Minister that he has understood the question. My second supplementary is this, that every now and then we face lot of difficulties to get our essential commodities either from Calcutta or Madras; these are the two feeding ports from which we get our essential commodities. Once it so happened that the Tamil Nadu Government imposed a restriction on sweet oil, i.e. groundnut oil. Again we raised the matter with the Government of India and with great difficulty we could get, after two to three months, only some supplies. Again the West Bengal Government has imposed restrictions on Suji, Maida and other items and that is why we could not get these items. I would like to request the Minister to kindly take it up with the State Government so that our supplies are not disrupted or disturbed due to the restrictions.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The suggestion has been noted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to ask the Hon. Minister a question on the basis of the findings of the Estimates Committee of the Fifth Lok Sabha. I had the opportunity to visit that land as a member of that Committee and we found—we were unanimously of the view—that at that time one single trading party was monopolising the entire trade in that particular island and as a result of that there was lot of resentment in the general population there. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, will he encourage the setting up of a number of co-operative societies there so that the distribution of the essential commodities and other commodities that are required will be available at proper prices any individual party will not be able to monopolise the entire trade. By 'party' I am not referring to any political party.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, it is our firm policy that the public distribution system should be developed only through the co-operatives or State Civil Supplies Corporations and in places where the fair price shops are being run by private individuals, they should be increasingly taken over by co-operative societies. Such a thing to the extent necessary, needs to be done in Andaman and Nicober Islands even more urgently and therefore we shall certainly take it up with the Island Administration to see that they do it quickly. I do not know whether this party has anything to do with the public distribution system. There has been some confusion in the Press report and I would like to take this

opportunity to clarify this. As I said on the other day in the other House, as far as the public distribution system is concerned, we want to take out the private element out of it. That does not mean that the wholesale trade in essential commodities as it is being done by private *baniya* shops or other wholesalers will be taken over by the Government. Government is not intending to take over the entire wholesale trade in essential commodities. The intention of the Government is that all the essential commodities that are distributed through the fair price shops all over the country should be distributed through the State Civil Supplies Corporation and Cooperatives. That is to say, the public distribution system will depend for its supplies on the State Civil Corporation and/or Cooperatives and not on the private whole-saler. The private wholesaler and the *baniya* shops should have nothing to do with the public distribution system and they should get their supplies from the state agencies and/or Cooperatives set up in most of the States.

Rise in prices of essential commodities

*68. SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH:

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have failed in arresting the rising trend in the prices of essential commodities;

(b) if so, the details of the rise in prices during the last six months; and

(c) main factors responsible for increase in prices and the effective measures proposed to be taken to check the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) There has been a mixed trend in the prices of essential commodities and items of mass consumption during the past six months.

(b) The wholesale price index numbers of selected commodities for the months of April, 1980 and October, 1980 are given in *Annexure*.

(c) Apart from the general inflationary situation, the rise in prices of some essential commodities may be attributed to decline in production, widespread drought in 1979, increase in the prices of petroproducts, shortfall in power supply, transport bottleneck and the seasonality factor.

A continuous watch is being kept on the prices and availability of essential commodities. The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase production of various essential commodities, particularly of commodities in short supply. The public distribution system is being expanded and made a permanent feature of the Indian Economy. During the oil year 1979-80, 3.55 lakh tonnes of imported edible oils were lifted by the States for distribution through the public distribution system as against 93,000 tonnes during the preceding oil year. Credit policy continues to be restrictive. The export of essential commodities is being regulated/banned. Some essential commodities in short supply are being imported.

From time to time the Union Government has been stressing on the State Governments to vigorously implement the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and the orders issued under it as well as the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. Government will not

hesitate to take more remedial measures as and when the situation demands.

ANNEXURE

Index numbers of wholesale prices

(Base : 1970-71=100)

Commodity	Index numbers	
	April, 1980	October, 1980
1	2	3
Rice	195·5	206·7
Wheat	159·0	173·6
Jower	167·7	187·9
Bajra	197·6	177·9
Barley	189·6	212·1
Maize	192·8	182·5
Ragi	152·6	192·3
Gram	240·2	415·6
Arhar	223·2	273·6
Moong	319·1	297·4
Masoor	255·1	431·0
Urad	226·8	243·4
Potatoes	155·3	233·8
Onions	166·4	182·7
Milk	170·6	185·7
Eggs	122·2	150·9
Fish	262·6	282·2
Meat	305·6	297·1
Chillies	103·1	109·3
Tea	243·6	215·0
Coffee	126·7	129·2
Coal	335·5	335·5
Coke	278·7	278·7
Kerosene	272·8	272·8
Biscuits	183·3	196·4
Bread	170·6	186·3
Sugar	215·4	251·0
Khandsari	320·2	473·4
Gur	332·4	585·9
Vanaspati	206·8	203·5
Groundnut oil	202·3	210·4
Mustard oil	217·0	264·7
Coconut oil	196·3	238·2
Gingelly oil	247·1	220·6
Kardi oil	196·3	222·1
Cottonseed oil	184·9	190·2
Cotton yarn	242·2	226·4
Cotton cloth (mills)	203·0	209·0
Khadi cloth	179·2	179·2
Paper	240·7	232·5
Footwear	251·1	253·7
Tyres	227·3	259·0
Tubes	254·0	272·2
Rubber & Plastic shoes	158·4	158·4
Soda ash	296·8	378·0
Soap	220·4	227·6
Synthetic detergents	254·2	274·2
Tooth powder	222·2	222·2
Tooth Paste	171·8	152·6
Matches	133·6	133·6
Cement	233·4	231·7
Dry cells	188·6	188·6
Electric lamps	198·1	203·2
Razor blades	119·9	119·9
Salt	234·5	224·1
Drugs & Medicines	135·7	135·2

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो भी उत्तर दिए गये हैं सरकार की तरफ से वे बहुत ही असंतोषजनक हैं। बताया गया है कि मूल्य वृद्धि की मिश्रित प्रवृति देखी गई है जबकि डेटा जो उपस्थित किया गया है, उस से यह स्पष्ट है कि इस बीच में मुख्य प्रवृति कीमतों के बढ़ने की रही है और कीमतों की वृद्धि के सिलसिले में जो कारण बताए गये हैं, वे भी वही कारण हैं जो पिछले दिनों बताए जाते रहे हैं और घिसी-पिटी बातें ही वे है। जन वितरण प्रणाली की चर्चा बड़े जोरो से की जा रही है लेकिन जन वितरण प्रणाली का जो दायरा है, जन वितरण प्रणाली के तहत जो दुकानें चलती है, उन में उपभोक्ताओं को सारा सामान उपलब्ध नही कराया जाता है। नतीजा यह है कि वे नाममात्र की दुकानें है और उन से कुछ खास राहत उपभोक्ताओं को नहीं मिलती है। इसके अलावा जो दुकानें हैं वे सिर्फ शहरों तक ही सीमित हैं और देहातों में उन का फैलाव, उन का प्रसार नहीं हुआ है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह इस बात के लिए तैयार है और क्या उसके पास कोई योजना है कि न सिर्फ शहरों के अन्दर बल्कि देहातों में भी इस जन वितरण प्रणाली के तहत दुकानों का जाल बिछाया जाए और दूसरी बात यह है कि उपभोक्ता के जितने सामान हैं, अधिकाधिक संख्या में उन को उपलब्ध कराया जाए ताकि गरीब लोगों को राहत मिल सके। इस बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल: अध्यक्ष जी, कौन कौन वस्तुएं जन वितरण प्रणाली के अनुसार वितरित की जावें यह तो राज्य प्रशासन ही तय करता है। दक्षिण भारत में कई राज्यों में इमली को भी जन वितरण प्रणाली के अनुसार दिया जाता है, जिस की आवश्यकता दूसरे राज्यों में नहीं होती है। इसी तरह से अलग अलग राज्यों ने अपने अपने यहां आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सूची निर्धारित की है और उसके अन्तर्गत चीजें देती रहती है। उस में यदि हमारी, सहायता वे चाहते हैं तो तत्कालिक सहायता पहुंचाने की हम कोशिश करते हैं।

दूसरा प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछा है कि इस जन वितरण प्रणाली का जाल बिछाने के लिए हम लोग क्या कर रहे हैं। करीब 2.66 लाख दुकानें इस तरह की हैं। . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय. सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली पर 25 तारीख को डिस्कशन आ रहा है।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल: जन वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत जितनी दुकान चल रही थी, इस साल 1980 में 31 हजार और दुकानें जोड़ी हैं। इस तरह से हर साल दुकानें जोड़ते जोड़ते छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना के सम्पूर्ण होने तक हम चाहते हैं कि इन दुकानों की संख्या कम से कम 3.5 लाख तक पहुंच जाए और 2 हजार उपभोक्ताओं का कम से कम एक यूनिट रहे और उसके अन्तर्गत एक फेयर प्राइस शाप वहां पर मौजूद रहे, जिससे उन लोगों को सुविधा मिल सके।

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मूल्य वृद्धि का एक कारण तो यह बताया गया है कि पैदावार में कमी हुई है और दूसरे कारण और बताए गये हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह बात सरकार भी जानती है कि जब तक पैदावार पर इफेक्टिव कन्ट्रोल नहीं होगा, तब तक मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकना संभव नहीं है और पैदावार पर कन्ट्रोल

हिन्दुस्तान के इजारेदारों का है। क्या सरकार इस दिशा में सोच रही है कि उपभोक्ता सामान पैदा करने वाली इंडस्ट्रीज खासतौर से शूगर, ड्रग आदि को नेशनेलाइज किया जाए। सरकार की इस बारे में क्या नीति है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि डिस्ट्रीव्यूशन पर होलसेलर्स का कन्ट्रोल है और जब तक होलसेलर्स पर इफेक्टिव नियंत्रण नहीं होगा, जब तक डिस्ट्रीव्यूशन को सहीं तरीके से नहीं चलाया जा सकता। इसलिए इफेक्टिव मेजर यही होगा कि होलसेल ट्रेड नेशनेलाइज किया जाए। क्या सरकार इस दिशा में सोच रही है कि होलसेल ट्रेड को नेशनेलाइज किया जाए?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसके बारे मे पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि जहां तक कि उपभोक्ता सामग्री का सवाल है, हम लोग उसे लेवी के रूप मे लेते है, जहां उसकी आवश्यकता हो। शक्कर, धान और दूसरे खाद्यान्न को लेवी के रूप मे लेते हैं। उनको लेकर, स्टाक में रख कर, अपने ही चेनल के द्वारा वितरण का इंतजाम करते है। अगर इसमें राष्ट्रीयकरण की आवश्यकता प्रतीत हुई तो उसके बारे में भी सोचेंगे लेकिन अभी आवश्यकता प्रतीत नहीं हो रही है।

जहां तक थोक व्यापार का प्रश्न है कि उसके बारे में क्या किया जाए। इसके बारे मे मैंने पहले ही उत्तर दिया कि जहां तक सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था के होलसेल ट्रेड का सम्बन्ध है, सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था का हम राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रहे हैं और हमने खुलासा भी कया था कि यदि हम सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था से सम्बन्धित होलसेल का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हैं तो स्टेट की जो सिविल सप्लाईज कारपोरेशन और/अथवा सहकारी समितियां हैं, उनको हम कमोडिटीज दे रहे हैं। इसका यह अर्थ नही है कि प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स या होलसेलर्स आवश्यक वस्तुओं में व्यापार नहीं कर सकेंगे। जो होलसेल और रिटेल में व्यापार चलता आया है वह तो चलेगा लेकिन जहां तक सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था का सवाल है वह स्टेट सेक्टर में ही चलेगा और अधिकांश रिटेल्ड आउटलेज को हम कोआप्रेटिव सेक्टर मे डालने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

PROF RUP CHAND PAL: The people of India are reeling under unprecedented price rise and the statement made by the Minister is of a casual nature. This shows that the Minister has not dealt with the question as seriously as the Government should have Is it not a fact that the Central Government is responsible for the unprecedented price rise? Is it not a fact that taking advantage of the inflationary nature of the last June Budget unscrupulous traders, hoarders and black-marketeers have cornered and are still cornering huge stocks of essential commodities and thus creating an artificial scarcity in the market causing immense suffering to the vast masses of the country? Is it also a fact that the nationalised banks are advancing commodity loans and thus enabling the hoarders to build huge stocks of these scarce commodities? If so, what does the Government propose to do to stop that commodity loan to the hoarders and black-marketeers? Is it also not a fact that by allowing such commodity loans by the nationalised banks, by the very June Budget and by the very Government's very economic policy, this Government is resposible for this unprecedented price rise?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I am sorry if the hon. Member got the impression that there was a casual

reply from the Government. There was no casual reply and I am sure, the hon. Members who had asked this question were quite satisfied with the reply....

MR. SPEAKER: This should not come into this parameter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We cannot discuss the policy during the Question Hour. But there are some points of fact in the statement made by the Minister. So, we should elicit information on that.

MR. SPEAKER: That is right.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि

'continuous watch is being kept on the prices of essential commodities.."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज अखबार में निकला है कि दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार में जो फ्री लेव्ही सुगर प्रत्येक राशन कार्ड पर 6 रुपये 10 पैसे के हिसाब से दो किलो मिलती थी, उसे खत्म कर दिया गया है। अब 10 रुपये की दर से मिलेगी। क्या सरकार इस प्रकार से अपनी ओर से दाम बढ़ाने का प्रयास नहीं कर रही है और इसके लिए क्या सरकार जिम्मेदार नहीं है?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होना चाहिए कि यह जो खबर निकली है यह नान कंट्रोल शुगर के बारे में है। जो लेवी शुगर है ... (**व्यवधान**)

आप मेरा उत्तर सुन लीजिए। जो शकर हम बेचते हैं वह सारी लेव्ही शुगर है। उसकी कीमत निर्धारित करके सुपर बाजार द्वारा या उचित मूल्य की दुकानों द्वारा बेचा जाता है। दूसरी शुगर फ्री सेल शुगर जो कि पहले प्रत्येक राशन कार्ड पर 2 किलो दी जाती थी। अब दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इसको बदलकर फ्री सेल शुगर इस प्रकार कर दी है कि जो जिस भांति बेचना चाहे बेच सकते हैं। इस तरह की खबर मैंने भी पढ़ी है। मुझे तो सुपर बाजार के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है। यदि इस बारे में आप विवरण चाहते हैं तो अलग से इसका प्रश्न टेबल कर दीजिए मैं पूरा विवरण बताऊंगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इससे सम्बन्धित प्रश्न है, रिलेटेड क्वश्चन है, इसका जवाब आना चाहिए। (**व्यवधान**)

एक माननीय सदस्य : हो सकता है ये**भी बोलते हों।

MR. SPEAKER: That will be expunged.

(**व्यवधान**)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार पर सरकार का नियंत्रण है। वहां पर शक्कर का मूल्य 6 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 10 रुपये प्रति किलो कर दिया गया है। सरकार को इसकी जानकारी नहीं है। आप सुपर बाजार में देखिए, 6 रुपये में लाइन लगा करती थी, 10 रुपये लेकर गर्दन काटेंगे?

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वश्चन आवर में व्यवस्था नहीं होती।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि **बोल रहे हैं।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह निकाल दिया गया है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is not only a question of the levy free sugar, which everybody is exercised about, on the basis of the news item which has appeared. I would like to ask from you whether it is not a fact that they have already decided to increase the price of levy sugar, the controlled price of sugar which is sold at the ration shops, from the 1st December by 65 paise, which means that it will be sold at Rs. 3.50 per kg. Similarly, the price of paper will go up. He has given the index figures of various commodities and I find that the figures for paper show that in the last six months the index has come down. The moment it comes down, they now decide to increase the price of paper by Rs. 500 per tonne. In the case of levy free sugar they are doing the same thing. Again, the index figures show that the drug and medicine prices have come down from 135.7 to 133.2. Immediately, they decide to increase the prices of 14 drugs and formulations. This makes me ask the question, and please do not be creative, how is it that the Government itself, instead of trying to keep the prices down, increases the prices of so many essential commodities like sugar, rationed articles, paper, drugs and chemicals. The prices of all these commodities have been raised by the Government. That is my question and he must answer as to how that is consistent with the policy of attempt to hold the priceline which he claims they are trying to do.

Secondly, he said in the statement that credit policy continues to be restrictive. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that every year over a certain period of time, if you compare it annually, the credit which is being given, bank credit particularly, to the private commercial sector is going up all the time and whether that is not a contributory factor to the price rise.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As far as the controlled prices are concerned, because of the rise in the cost of inputs, certain price rise becomes inevitable, like, for instance, in sugarcane or in rice. When the cost of fertilizers went up, the Agricultural Prices Commission made a reommendation suggesting an increase in the support price of various commodities. Then, we considered the whole matter and then we decided that the price which is over and above the price that was paid to the producers in the last year and year before that.... (*Interruptions*). Beause of the rise in the price of inputs it becomes inevitable for us to raise the price of the various commodities where the prices are controlled. The other method of keeping the prices at the same level is to increase the amount of subsidy. Now, the amount of subsidy on various essential commodities is already so large that if we keep on increasing and absorbing the rise in the cost of inputs and not raise the issue prices of these commodities which are issued to State Governments and to various other distribution agencies, then the budgetary deficit will become even much more distressing and much more damaging than it is at present. So, in order to keep the budgetary deficit within reasonable limits, we are now trying to balance and to see that certain price rise is effected so that the cost of inputs of various commodities is properly matched with. This is the parameter under which we are working.

As far as the second part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, about the bank advances our policy continues to be restrictive. The highest amounts of interest, i.e., 18 per cent, is being charged and the banks have been instructed by the Reserve Bank and by the Finance Ministry to keep the restrictive supply and apply the credit squeeze to the greatest extent possible.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is not my question. My question is, whether it is not a fact that the advance given to the private commercial sector is going up from year to year.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, we will collect the information and lay it on the Table of the House.

श्री आरिफ मौहम्मद खां : क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि पिछली काम चलाऊ सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री पर तत्कालीन सरकारी दल के अध्यक्ष श्री राज नारायण ने कुछ आरोप लगाए है जिनके अनुसार उनकी मिली भगत के कारण आज आवश्यक उपभोग की वस्तुओं में शक्कर के दाम बढ़े है और शक्कर की उपलब्धि कम हुई है? मै जानना चाहता हूं कि राज नारायण जी जैसे जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति के द्वारा लगाए गए आरोपों की क्या सरकार जांच कराएगी और उन पर आवश्यक कार्रवाई करेगी ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : श्री राज नारायण जी द्वारा लगाये हुए आरोप काफी साफ आरोप हैं और वह तो स्वयंसिद्ध लगते हैं, इसलिए उनकी जाच कराने की आवश्यकता नहीं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production and Market Collaborations with Foreign Countries by STC

*65. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for the State Trading Corporation to enter into production and market collaborations with parties in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the advantages envisaged and guidelines for collaborating?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Main features of the proposal are. Foreign collaborations will be arranged only where the import of technology and know-how is necessary for production for export and where buy-back arrangements are possible

(c) The advantages are.—

Upgrading the quality of production to suit international market requirements.

To create a sound and quality export base.

To ensure marketing of production coming out of such production ventures.

To promote industries based on the available raw materials and obtain additional foreign exchange.

No general guidelines have been issued to STC beyond the guidelines of Government relating to foreign collaborations.

Revision of duration of Mining Lease

*66. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion has been made to Government that the grant of mining lease should be for 20 to 30 years, instead of only ten years; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Section 8 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, provides that the maximum period of a mining lease in the case of coal, iron ore or bauxite shall not exceed 30 years and in the case of other minerals 20 years. Government has received a suggestion that a minimum period should also be statutorily provided. The matter is under examination.

Export of Tea

*69. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of tea is increasing this year;

(b) what is the estimated increase this year over the previous year; and

(c) to which country the largest quantity of our tea is exported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). For the period April to September, 1980, the exports of tea from India are provisionally placed at 92.35 M. Kgs. valued at Rs. 175.37 crores as against 89.16 M. Kgs valued at Rs. 151.97 crores during the corresponding period of last year, thus showing an increase of 3.20 M. Kgs. in quantity and Rs. 23.40 crores in value.

(c) To the United Kingdom.

Port-Based Steel Plant at Paradip (Orissa)

*70. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a firm decision has been taken to set up a port-based steel plant at Paradip in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of the project (including estimated cost and the tentative period for completion);

(c) whether the agreement with the foreign firm who has agreed to set up the steel plant at Paradip has been signed; and

(d) if not, when this is proposed to be signed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Subject to satisfactory conclusion of negotiations with foreign parties in regard to prices, quantum and terms of financing package, terms of implementation and buy-back arrangements for the products, a decision, in principle, has been taken to set up a new steel plant at Paradip. The proposed plant will have a capacity of 3.0 million tonnes per annum to be developed in almost two equal stages with possible provision for further expansion. The first stage for whih negotiations are presently contemplated is expected to take about 48 months for its completion after a firm decision has been taken on the setting up of the proposed plant based on the offers in hand. As regards cost, it will be premature to give any details at this stage since the terms and conditions of foreign technical and financial assistance have still to be negotiated further with the parties concerned.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) This would depend on the outcome of proposed negotiations with the concerned parties.

Unutilised capacity of Air India

*71. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is facing the dilemma of greater capacity than anticipated traffic;

(b) whether it is also suffering from maintenance lag due to lack of adequate monitoring and non-availability of technical personnel; and

(c) the steps being taken to remedy both the above unhappy situations?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. However, the expected Traffic growth of around 12 per cent in the international aviation industry has not materialised because of recession in the world market. As a matter of fact, the actual traffic growth has been around 4 per cent. However, Air India's load factor during 1979-80 was 59.5 per cent as against the average of 57.9 per cent for IATA carriers during the same period.

(b) Although the exodus of technical personnel has lead to some inconvenience in work but provision of Engineering facilities and monitoring of work has been adequate.

(c) In order to remedy the shortage of technical personnel, Air-India recruited 77 graduate engineers trainees during 1979 and is in the process of recruiting 50 more such trainees. Moreover, considering the market conditions, Air-India has decided not to order three Boeing 747 aircraft for which Letters of Intents were issued for delivery, in 1982.

आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण

*72. **श्री दौलत राम सारण :**

श्री लक्ष्मण मलिक :

क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों और आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कमी को देखते हुए जीवन निर्वाह के लिए आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सूची बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सूची में शामिल वस्तुएं कौन-कौन सी हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इन वस्तुओं के वितरण के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की गई और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और इन्हें किस तारीख से लागू किया जाएगा ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). इस देश में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली दो दशकों से भी अधिक समय से विद्यमान है। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के बिक्री केन्द्रों के माध्यम से आम तौर पर गेंहूं और चावल जैसे अनाज, लेवी-चीनी, कंट्रोल के कपड़े, मिट्टी के तेल और साफ्ट कोक का वितरण किया जा रहा है। जुलाई, 1979 से नहाने का साबुन, चाय, काफी, दियासलाइयां और कांपियां जैसी अतिरिक्त वस्तुएं इस प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत लाई गई है। देश में खाद्य तेलों की आम कमी को देखते हुए वर्ष 1977 से पामोलीन, आर० बी० डी० ताड़ का तेल और रेपसीड तेल का आयात कर के इन्हें सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से बेचा जा रहा है।

इन वस्तुओं की खरीद और आपूर्ति की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार की विभिन्न एजेन्सियों द्वारा की गई है और इनकी बिक्री राज्य सरकारें अपनी सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से कर रही हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम अनाज और लेवी-चीनी की वसूली तथा आपूर्ति के लिए जिम्मेदार है, और राज्य व्यापार निगम आयातित खाद्य तेलों, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ कंट्रोल के कपड़े तथा चाय, काफी बोर्ड, काफी और खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग दियासलाइयों की व्यवस्था करने का कार्य कर रहा है। नहाने के साबुन की आपूर्ति करने की

व्यवस्था "इण्डियन सोप एण्ड टायलेटरीज मेकर्स एसोसियेशन" के साथ की गयी है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तेल कम्पनियों को मिट्टी के तेल और कोल इण्डिया लि० को साफ्ट कोक की आपूर्ति करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है।

Shortage of coking coal in Steel Plants

*73. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that steel plants in the country are facing acute coking coal shortage;

(b) if so, the steel plants which are likely to be affected; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the six integrated steel plants viz. Bhilai, Rourkela, Bokaro, Durgapur, IISCO and TISCO are affected due to coking coal shortage.

(c) The following steps have been taken to cope with the demand of coking coal:

(i) Close and constant liaison is being maintained with the coal supplying agencies and the Railways so as to secure maximum supplies of coking coal. Constant monitoring of the position in regard to the availability of coal is also being done at various levels through inter-ministerial consultation. The Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure reviews the position regularly as as to ensure that necessary steps to improve the position are taken in the most effective and coordinated manner.

(ii) Steps have been taken to maximise production in the captive collieries of steel plants.

(iii) In order to supplement the indigenous supplies of coking coal, import of 1.2 MT of coking coal was arranged in 1978-79. Orders for supply of a further quantity of 0.5 million tonnes in 1979-80 have been placed and the coal has started arriving. Tenders have been received by SAIL for an additional quantity of 1 million tonnes.

Inclusion of Tobacco, Coffee, Tea, etc. in G.S.P. Scheme of E.E.C.

*74. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approached the European Economic Community (EEC) to include tobacco, coffee, tea and animal feed in Generalised System of Preferences Scheme; and

(b) if so, what are further developments?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The current status of Tobacco, Coffee, Tea and Animal feed in the GSP scheme of the European Economic Community (EEC), the initiative taken by India for the improvement of GSP treatment of these products and the results thereof are indicated below:

Unmanufactured tobacco is included in the GSP Scheme of European Economic Community. But the tariff reduction is limited and is subject to a tariff quota. The question of improvement by way of further tariff reduction and enlargement of quotas, particularly of Flue Cured Virginia tobacco has been taken up with the EEC in the past and some improvements secured. A recent improvement is reduction of minimum specific duty from 15 European

Units of Accounts to 13 European Units of Account (EUA) w.e.f. 1st January, 1980. Further efforts are continuing for improvements.

Coffee is already included in the GSP Scheme of EEC. However, in respect of unroasted undecaffeined coffee in which India has an export interest, the benefit of the GSP has been limited to the least developed countries. India had requested the EEC for reduction of tariff for Coffee, both on Most Favoured Nation (MFN) basis and under the GSP. The MFN tariff on unroasted undecaffeined coffee was reduced from 7 to 5 per cent w.e.f. 1st January, 1977.

Bulk tea is duty free on MFN basis. Tea in retail packs is already included in the GSP scheme with a duty free treatment.

Oil cakes which are the main animal feeds exported by India are duty free on MFN basis. Some other types of animal feed in which India has small exports are included in the EEC's GSP scheme.

Involvement of Indian Garment Exporters in forged Certificates Racket

*75. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian garment exporters are alleged to be involved in forged certificates racket;

(b) if so, whether the Indian exporters involved in the racket have been identified, if so, details thereof stating their *modus-operandi;*

(c) the loss in foreign exchange earnings on this account; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) on the basis of a preliminary probe, it has come to light that some export certificates produced at the point of import in a certain quota country are of doubtful authenticity.

(b) The matter is under investigation.

(c) It does not seem as if loss of foreign exchange is involved.

(d) Importing countries have been requested to exercise due vigilance in the matter of scrutiny of export certificates. Further, a system of monthly reconciliation of export certificates with that of import statistics maintained by the quota countries is being introduced. This is expected to considerably minimise the production of export documents of doubtful authenticity.

Bonus to Central Government Employees

*76. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Central Government employees who will not get bonus under the scheme of productivity-linked bonus; and

(b) what steps government propose to take to equalise them with those employees who will get bonus under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) so far productivity-linked bonus has been extended to about 22 lakhs regular employees out of a total of about 32 lakhs Central Government employees.

(b) The productivity-linked bonus has been given only to encourage productivity in production oriented organisations or those which are predominantly commercial in character.

There is no proposal at present to grant productivity-linked bonus to the generality of Central Government employees.

Public Distribution System

*77. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what steps, if any, have been or are being taken to set up an effective public distribution system in the country;

(b) outcome of the steps taken so far in physical and financial terms;

(c) names of items which are currently being supplied through the public distribution system;

(d) quantity supplied per head per week; and

(e) whether Government are satisfied with the progress achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c) and (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) Information is being collected from the various State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Statement

(a) to (c) and (e). The public distribution system in the country has been reviewed from time to time in consultation with the State Governments and the concerned Ministries of the Central Government. The State Governments were requested to take steps for strengthening the public distribution system by enlarging the coverage by increasing the retail outlets so that people in remote and inaccessible areas and areas inhabited by weaker sections of the society are efficiently served. Between January, 1980 and the end of October, 1980 31,000 additional retail outlets of the public distribution system have been opened in the country. State Governments have been advised to nominate agencies such as Civil Supplies Corporations or Cooperative Consumers/ Marketing Federations for lifting of essential commodities allotted by the Centre and supplying them to the retail outlets. Central Government has also advised to State Governments to constitute committees of the representatives of the people at various levels to keep watch over the functioning of the public distribution system. Periodical review of the availability and distribution of essential commodities is being undertaken by the Union Government and corrective measures taken, wherever necessary.

At present cereals such as wheat and rice, levy sugar, imported edible oils, kerosene, controlled cloth, exercise books, match boxes, tea and coffee have been recommended for sale through the public distribution system.

Vijaynagar Steelplant

*78. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Vijayanagar Steel Plant is located right at the iron ore mine;

(b) whether the limestone, dolomite and manganese ore requirements can be supplied from nearby sources in the Karnataka State itself;

(c) if so, do these advantages place the project in a more favourable

position for installation of an integrated steel plant;

(d) whether the location of the Vijayanagar Plant in the South will be favourable from the point of view of distribution of the products to the Southern Region;

(e) whether the location will serve decentralisation both from national and strategic considerations; and

(f) whether MECON has been asked to prepare a feasibility report on the Vijayanagar Steel Plant within three months from October in view of cost escalations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Though the site for Vijayanagar Steel Plant is in the close proximity of sources for iron ore and raw materials like limestone and dolomite, this advantage is more than off-set by the distance involved in the movement of coking coal which is a massive input, next only to iron ore.

(d) and (e). Whereas the proposed location would be conductive to economic distribution of finished products for the Southern region, or conform to the concept of decentralisation, there are several other compelling considerations of techno-economic nature which have also to be met in deciding upon an appropriate location.

(f) MECON have been asked to make studies of alternate technologies and product-mix with a view to contain the use of coking coal and the movement of finished products and also to up-date the Detailed Project Report in order to incorporate unit sizes of major production units to conform to those being installed now in other plants in the country. SAIL expects to have an interim report from MECON within three months and the final report within six months.

Construction of Calicut Airport

*79. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA:
SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the Calicut Airport has since been started; and

(b) what is the present position of the Airport at Calicut?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, not yet, Sir.

(b) An estimate amounting to Rs. 2.52 crores for development of Karipur airport suitable for HS-748 aircraft had been prepared. However, it has now been decided to construct the airport at Karipur suitable for Boeing 737 for which estimates are being revised.

Indo-United States Trade Relations

*80. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Washington has conveyed to Government that they will not recognise the applicability of multi-lateral trade negotiations agreement to India;

(b) whether this has caused a very serious setback to Indo-U.S. trade relations and will affect our exports to that country; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken the question to the Government of USA so that the Indian exports to that country do not suffer as a result of the above decision and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). In respect of one of the agreements negotiated in the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, namely, the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, the US Government have invoked the non-application clause *vis-a-vis* India. As a consequence of this action, the US Government will not apply the test of material injury to domestic industry before levying countervailing duties on the subsidised dutiable products imported from India as required under the above agreement. When the USA had initially taken action, countervailing duty proceedings against certain textile products having a large annual export coverage were in progress and it looked as if the US action would cause a serious setback to Indian exports. However, the US Government have subsequently dropped the countervailing duty proceedings against textiles on finding no subsidy. At present the US action is directly affecting the exports of only industrial fasteners from India on which countervailing duty has been imposed without any consideration of injury. The uncertain trade enviornment created by possible imposition of countervailing duties on other dutiable products without proving injury is likely to have a general adverse effect on India's exports.

Government of India held bilateral consultations with the Government of the USA to resolve the issue, but no mutually acceptable solution could be found. India, has, therefore, filed a complaint before the GATT Council which has on 10 November, 1980 agreed to establish a panel to investigate and report on the complaint.

Insulated Boxes for Marine Products

601. SHRI R. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Marine Products Export Development Authority is working out a scheme to supply insulated boxes at 50 per cent subsidy to boat owners;

(b) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a statement showing the names of boat owners and the registration numbers of the Boat, the number of boxes supplied under the scheme to him and the amount subsidised for supplies of boxes to him; and

(c) the price per box at present as compared to purchases at the time soon after the beginning of the scheme to supply boxes?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, as the statement would be voluminous and as Annual Report of the Marine Products Export Development Authority containing information on various development activities is laid on the Table of the House annually.

(c) The Marine Products Export Development Authority purchased these boxes at Rs. 485.00 per box, excluding tax, from the commencement of the scheme in 1978 and the price remains unchanged till date.

Development of Tourist Spots on Indo-Napalese Border

602. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7422 on the 8th August, 1980, regarding development of birth-place of Vidyapati and other places and state:

(a) whether places like Kalna, Giriasthan etc. are on the Indo-Napalese border, the tourist and pilgrims visiting in one journey these two gates in India and the other two in Nepal in one stretch;

(b) whether the other Centres like Ahilyasthan, Gautamkund, Bisfi,

Balirajgarh are places of historical and national importance; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to develop them as tourist centres and whether the State Government has been advised to do the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). It is a fact that the places referred to in the Question are of historical importance. They are primarily visited by domestic tourists and pilgrims.

In accordance with the broad division of responsibilities between the Centre and the State Governments for development of places of tourist interest, the development of such places falls within the domain of the State Government. The suggestion of the Hon'ble Member will be conveyed to the State Government for appropriate action.

Workers taken in Bokaro Steel Plant from HSCL

603. SHRI MOHD. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) number of skilled and unskilled workers from HSCL taken in Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) how many of them are still temporary or casual workers; and

(c) whether steps are being taken to absorb the casual workers in regular vacancies since they are performing permanent nature of jobs?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). From among the workers declared surplus by HSCL, 155 workers belonging to skilled categories have been recruited on a permanent basis by Bokaro Steel Plant.

(c) Does not arise.

Extension of Services of Employees of Air India

604. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down by Government for grant of extension of services to employees of the Air-India if so, what;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Officers of the rank of Director in various Departments of Air-India, Bombay *viz.*, Ground Services, Engineering etc. have been and/or being granted extension of service beyond 58 years; if so, the particulars of all such cases, the posts held by these Officers, the period of extension in each case, their qualifications and the capacity in which they originally joined the Airlines;

(c) whether it is due to the fact that the next Officers due for promotion are not ripe enough to takeover the job or some other reasons; and

(d) the steps proposed to stop such malpractices which tend to have demoralising effect who are next in the line of promotion and equally competent and qualified to take over and tend to create bad employer-employee relations ultimately leading to inefficient working of the Department concerned?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The extension of services of employees of Air India is governed by the guidelines issued by the B.P.E. besides the service of an employee of the Corporation can be extended upto one year at a time beyond the age of superannuation for an aggregated period not exceeding two years by the Managing Director in exercise of the powers

vested in him under Air India Employees Service Regulation.

(b) In the recent past, one Shri V. N. Hererkar, Director was given extension for a period of two years with Government approval in the grade of Controller, i.e. Rs. 2100-2500 as he was holding this post before the date of superannuation. He was not allowed the grade of Rs. 2500- 3000 applicable to the post of Director (Engineering). Shri Hererkar is a graduate in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering also holding Aircraft Maintenance Engineers Licence and had joined Air India in 1946. Shri Hererkar has since finally retired from the service of Air India.

The question of extension of service to Director (Ground Services) is presently under consideration.

(c) and (d) Extension are granted in exceptional cases where absolutely essential and fully justified and also after satisfying the criteria as laid down under Government instructions and the regulations of Air India which are as under:—

(i) that the retiring employee is of out-standing merit; and

(ii) that other employees are not ripe enough to take over the job.

It is also ensured that such extensions are in the interest of the Corporation. While considering such extensions, it is also seen that the next officer due for promotion is not affected in an unduly adverse manner. In view of the considerable exodus of licensed categories particularly pilots and aircraft maintenance engineers, it has become necessary to grant extension of service in individual deserving cases to meet shortages and immediate requirements in these categories. The approval is given by Managing Director on the basis of the recommendations of a Screening Committee consisting of senior directors and the Deputy Managing Director, and then obtaining the approval of the Government.

Foreign Countries seeking cooperation with Indian Government for Joint Ventures

605. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what are the names of the foreign countries who have sought cooperation with Indian Government for setting up joint ventures during last six months?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The following foreign countries have sought cooperation with Indian Government for establishing joint ventures during the last six months:—

(1) A joint venture project in fertilisers is under consideration with the *Government of Nauru.*

(2) In June 1980 the *Government of UAE* had mooted a proposal for setting up a hospital complex for the treatment of *UAE nationals* and other foreigners in India. The complex would be financed by the *Government of UAE.*

(3) A proposal to set up a fertilizers plant with *Saudi Arabia* collaboration has been under consideration.

(4) Proposals for joint venture have also been received from *Liberia, Guinea, Nigeria, Upper Volta, Ghana, Senegal* and *Ivory Coast.*

(5) As regards East European countries, the question of joint ventures has been considered and discussed in various meetings though no firm decision about the setting up of such ventures has yet been taken.

However, no formal proposal has received by the Government so far.

Assistance to small Coffee Growers in Coorg District

606. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what special meausres are proposed to be taken to provide assis-

tance to the small coffee growers in the Coorg District;

(b) whether it is a fact that this biggest coffee producing district in the country is finding difficulty in maintaining coffee plantations due to inadequate financial help; and

(c) what are the schemes to be taken specially for the small growers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Small coffee growers of Coorg District are provided all necessary assistance by way of extension, credit, research and marketing support by the Coffee Board. 15 extension centres, one coffee demonstration farm and one coffee regional research station are functioning in the coffee growing villages of Coorg Distt. for providing technical assistance and advice on scientific coffee farming and for supply of seeds of improved coffee varieties. Besides this, a mobile soil testing and pest surveillance squad are also provided. Small growers are provided with adequate financial assistance from Coffee Board under various development loan schemes as well as by other commercial and cooperative financial institutions at subsidised rates of interest. 81 coffee collection depots and one coffee curing works serve the small growers and provide the market support. As a result of these above operations, the productivity in the small growers sector has increased by over 40 per cent in the last few years.

(b) No, Sir. Coffee Board, commercial banks and other financial institutions are providing adequate financial assistance to small coffee growers of Coorg Distt. During 1979-80, Rs. 620 lakhs of loan assistance and Rs. 10.5 lakhs subsidy was provided to the small growers of coffee.

(c) The following loan and subsidy schemes are already available to small growers of coffee through the Coffee Board:—

1. Crop loan.
2. Intensive cultivation loan.
3. Loan and subsidy for expanding the area under coffee.
4. Loan and subsidy for replanting of old and uneconomic coffee plants.
5. Special purpose loans for construction of dry yards, sinking wells, store houses, pulping units etc.
6. Loan under hire purchase scheme to buy various agricultural equipments.
7. Interest subsidy scheme.
8. Expansion Subsidy Scheme.

Discussions held with Rubber Manufacturers and Small Tyre Manufacturers

607. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of Northern India Rubber Manufacturers Federation and All India Small Tyre Manufacturers Association met him;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held; and

(c) the broad outlines of the decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) A deputation of Northern India Rubber Manufacturers' Federation met the Minister of State for Commerce on 14th November, 1980 and presented a Memorandum relating to natural rubber imports. The main points raised cover the following:

(i) Need for continuous import of rubber.

(ii) Fixation of ceiling price for rubber.

(iii) Complaints about STC's rubber import operations.

(iv) Decanalisation of rubber imports.

(v) Subsidising rubber imports from rubber cess collection.

(vi) To give fair representation to rubber consuming industry on the Rubber Board.

The points raised are already receiving attention of Government.

Construction of Type II Quarters, for the Employees of Kiriburu Iron ore Mines

608. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Miniser of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds have been sanctioned for the construction of 200 type II Quarters for the employees of the Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines out of the Iron Ore Mines Cess fund subsidy;

(b) whether it was also decided that the above mentioned quarters are to be constructed at Kiriburu Hiltop which is situated in Orissa; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken so far to expedite the construction work?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government have offered a subsidy of Rs. 10,23,700/- from the Iron Ore Mines Cess Fund towards the cost of construction of 200 type-II quarters for the employees of the Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines, the total estimated cost being Rs. 72.7 lakhs. Out of the subsidy offered, Rs. 1,07,000 has so far been received by the Bokaro management which is still examining financing as well as the mode of construction for the housing scheme in its totality.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Income- tax concealment cases detected in Rajasthan

609. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of concealment of income-tax which were detected in the State of Rajasthan during last three years, district-wise;

(b) the amount involved in each case; and

(c) the action taken against each such person or firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The statistics for the required information are not maintained state-wise. Information relating to the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, Jaipur and Jodhpur, in Rajasthan is as under:—

Financial years	No. of orders of penalty for concealment of income passed	Amount of penalty levied for concealment (Rs. in thousands)
		Rs.
1977-78 . . .	484	3,370
1978-79 . . .	794	4,225
1979-80 . . .	1,518	1,991

The collection and compilation of the information District-wise relating to each case would take considerable time and effort. If the Hon'ble Member desires to have specific information in respect of a particular case, the information will be made available to him.

Loss of Production in Steel Plants

610. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the loss of

production in Steel Plants in 1979-80 due to short supply of power by Damodar Valley Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): It is difficut to segregate the loss of production owing to power shortage along. However, an attempt has been made to compute the notional figure of production loss in quantities of saleable steel due to power shortage from D.V.C. in SAIL plants during 1979-80. The details are as under:—

('000 tonnes)

Plant	Loss
Durgapur Steel Plant. . .	353
Bokaro Steel Plant . .	348
Indian Iron and Steel Co. .	117
Total for Integrated Steel Plants of SAIL . .	818
Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur (in terms of ingot steel) . .	22

Central aid to write off Agricultural Loan Arrears of Small Farmers in Tamil Nadu.

611. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu asking for Central aid to write off of Agricultural loan arrears of small farmers in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the nature of the request and details thereof and the reaction of Government on that request?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the Government of Tamil Nadu had proposed writing off the Takkavi loans and cooperative loans of small and marginal farmers and had asked for Central Government assistance on the same. It has been clarified to the State Government that any scheme for write off of cooperative loans will have to be from their own funds and no Central assistance can be given for this purpose. This was in view of the fact that general or a large scale write off of loans would have adverse impact on the atmoshphere regarding repayment of dues of financial institutions and the recycling of funds lent by them to the farming sector.

Expenditure on publicising about the availability of sugar in Delhi

612. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on publicising the fact that sugar was freely available in Delhi/New Delhi during the last sugar crisis;

(b) the modes of advertisements and the amount spent thereon separately; and

(c) the result of the advertisement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY) (a) and (b). According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration, a sum of Rs. 5,70,000/- has been spent so far on publishing public notices in newspapers indicating locations of outlets opened for making abailable levy-free sugar to the public.

(c) The public notices provided useful information to the residents in the Union Territory regarding the location of the outlets opened by the Delhi Administration for selling levy-free sugar as also information regarding the price and the scale of issue. This information has proved extremely useful in making available a scare commodity like usgar during the last festival season to the residents of the Union Territory.

Confirmation of Key Punching Operators in Directorate of Excise and Customs

613. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of the Key Punching Operators in the Directorate of Excise and Customs who have passed the departmental typing test;

(b) is it a fact that one of the conditions for their confirmation is passing of the said typing test; and

(c) what steps are being taken to confirm the operators who have passed the typing test?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA). (a) 96

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The cases of eligible candidates for confirmation will be considered as and when permanent posts become available

Export Duty on Turmeric and Ginger

614 SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export duty on turmeric and ginger is causing serious hardship to the cultivators;

(b) whether Government propose to remove export duty and provide incentives to the farmers in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Turmeric has been exempted with effect from 14th November, 1980 from the whole of the export duty leviable thereon. And ginger, is not one of the articles specified in the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975; as such it is not liable to export duty.

Appreciation of value of rupee in terms of the dollar

615 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a number of Indian Exporters have approached the Government to evolve a mechanism for protecting them against the steady fall in the value of the US dollar and artificial appreciation of the rupee in terms of the dollar;

(b) whether it is a fact that since the basket system was adopted for valuation of the rupee in September, 1975, the rupee has appreciated by as much as 15 32 per cent in terms of the US dollar;

(c) whether the appreciation in terms of the US dollar has been to the disadvantage of the India exporters since the US dollar happened to be the major export invoicing currency; and

(d) if so, whether Government are considering all these facts and considering to take suitable measures in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The appreciation in the value of rupee *vis-a-vis* the US Dollar was to the extent of 15.32 per cent as on 7-8-1980. The appreciation was to the extent of 14.38 per cent as on 10-11-1980 when the last revision in the rupee-sterling exchange rate was made.

(c) While the appreciation of Indian rupee in terms of US dollar would be to the disadvantage of In-

dian exporters with invoice their exports in US dollars, at the same time the importers whose imports are invoiced in US dollars would again as a result of the appreciation of the rupee against US dollar. In a regime of floating exchange rates, short term fluctuations in the value of currencies are normal occurrences. While the dollar has depreciated *vis-a-vis* the rupee in recent months, it has also depreciated *vis-a-vis* several other currencies. In a situation like this, it is difficult to make a precise assessment of the effects of exchange rate movements on our foreign trade. However the matter is receiving continuous attention.

(d) The Reserve Bank of India was operating an Exchange Fluctuation Risk Cover Scheme since 1974 affording protection against Exchange Rate Fluctuations in respect of contracts for export of engineering goods on deferred payment terms. Under this scheme, the RBI was covering the authorised dealers against their forward exchange contracts with exporters running upto ten years at fixed discounts on spot rates in four major currencies *viz.*, pound Sterling, U. S. Dollar, Deutsche Mark and Japanese Yen. This scheme was applicable only in case of Suppliers' Credit.

The Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited (ECGC) has, with the approval of Government of India and Reserve Bank of India, drawn up two schemes namely Exchange Fluctuation Risk (Bid) Cover Scheme and Exchange Fluctuation Risk (Contract) Cover Scheme. These schemes became operational from 4th August, 1980 and from this date the Reserve Bank of India's scheme has been withdrawn. The ECGC schemes are wide ranging and comprehensive, covering exchange fluctuation from the date of bid upto 15 years after the award of contract. Six Currencies *viz.*, Pound Sterling, U.S. dollar, Deutsche Mark, Japanese Yen, Swiss Franc and French Franc are covered under the ECGC schemes. Provision has also been made to extend cover in respect of other convertible currencies at the discretion of the Corporation.

Relations between I.A. and DGCA

616. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the relations between Indian Air Lines and DGCA have come under severe strain;

(b) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the article in 'Indian Express' Bombay dated 26 8-80 under the heading 'crashes: IA-DGCA ties under strain'; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Films screened in Air India's flights

617. ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign films as well as the number of Indian films screened during the last three years on Air India's flights; and

(b) the arrangements being made by Government for the screening of more and more Indian films in future during Air India's flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Only 72 English movies were screened by Air India during the last three years on its flights.

(b) 10 Indian movies have been selected by Air India for future screening. After finalisation of contract, one Hindi movie per flight per month will be screened.

Functioning of Super Bazars in Delhi

618. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the Super Bazar in Delhi and the number of shareholders of the Super Bazars;

(b) the sale during the last three years, year-wise and the profit earned during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken to check pilferage, dispose of old stock and increase profitability and the measures proposed to bring efficiency and expansion of the Super Bazar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) There are 61 (sixty one) branches of the Super Bazar, Delhi at present functioning in different parts of Delhi/New Delhi. The Store now has 18 543 share-holders other than Government of India.

(b) The sale and profitability of the Super Bazar, Delhi, for the last three years are as follows:—

(i) *Sales* (Rs. in lakhs)

1977-78	*1978-79*	*1979-80*
1083.26	997.61	1252.91

(ii) *Profit* (Rs. in lakhs)

1977-78	*1978-79*	*1979-80*
6.10	2.35	16.10

(The above figures are tentative and subject to audit)

(c) For checking pilferage a new management information system has already been introduced in Super Bazar, Delhi, w.e.f. 1-7-1979. The result is that it has reduced pilferage to less than half per cent for the year 1979-80. More than 90 per cent of the old and slow moving stock has already been disposed off. A new incentive scheme has also been introduced in Super Bazar, Delhi, w.e.f. 1-7-1980 under which the employees of Super Bazar will get 1 per cent more pay for every 3 per cent increase in sales subject to a maximum of 20 per cent. A lot of renovation has been made in Super Bazar. The range of goods on the counters has been very much increased. A separate hall has been set up for organising exhibition-cum-sales with a view to introducing new variety of goods. As a result of all these measures, the sale of Super Bazar has recorded considerable increase. The sales for the year 1980-81 is expected to be more than Rs. 18 crores.

Reservation orders of SC/ST in STC Madras

619. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that no spot study has been conducted regarding observation of Reservation orders for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes, by any Committee in State Trading Corporation, Madras;

(b) is it also a fact that the Government of India orders, providing reservation for SC/ST, have not been followed there and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if followed, cadre-wise details from the date of issue of these orders?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The reservation quotas for SC/ST are fixed in accordance with the Government instructions, both for

Centralised and decentralised cadres by the Head Office and the Branch Offices of the STC. Reservation orders in respect of recruitment and promotions for SC|ST candidates are being followed in the case of all cadres according to the Government directives issued in 1970.

(c) Recruitment to 64 managerial and 96 staff level posts has been made since the issue of Government directives.

Sales Tax and Central Sales Tax recovered in Delhi

620. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Registered Dealers in Delhi as on 31-3-78, 31-3-79 and 31-3-80 under the Delhi Sales Tax Act and central Sales Tax Act separately;

(b) the turn over of these dealers during 1978-79 and 1979-80 separately under the Delhi Sales Tax Act and Central Sales Tax Act; and

(c) the amount of the Delhi Sales Tax and Central Sales Tax recovered separately from these dealers during each of these two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) *Number of registered dealers under :-*

As on	Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975	Central Sales Tax Act, 1956
31-3-78 . . .	58697	51930
31-3-79 . . .	61305	55279
31-3-80 . . .	66084	59305

(b) No running record of the turnover of the dealers is being maintained by Delhi Administration.

(c) *Amount of sales tax recovered under :-*

Year	Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975	Central Sales Tax Act, 1956
	(Rs. in crores)	
1978-79 . . .	62·70	43·79
1979-80 . . .	72 80	51·89

Retail Prices of Consumer Goods

621. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing the average retail prices of consumer goods such as (1) rice, (2) wheat, (3) dal, (4) sweet oil, (5) kerosene, (6) gur, (7) sugar, (8) tea, (9) coffee; (10) soap, (11) tooth paste, (12) cloth and (13) vegetables as on 31st October, 1980 as compared to their prices as on 31st December, 1979 and 30th June, 1980 at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-1376/80].

Manufacture of Weather Instruments

622. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Meteorological Workshops are able to fulfil the country's need of weather instruments;

(b) if so, whether they can, in addition to country's demand, supply the weather instruments to foreign countries too and to what effect;

(c) if so, whether Government will entrust the manufacture of the weather instruments to them; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes Sir, Most of the weather instruments in use in the country are manufactured in the Workshops of the India Meteorological Department.

(b) Weather instruments on the manufacturing list of India Meteorological Department Workshops can be supplied to meet foreign needs as well requirements of a few neighbouning countries have been met under the Voluntary Cooperation Programme sponsored by the World Mateorological Organisation and these instruments are working satisfactorily.

(c) Yes Sir, if and when demand is received.

(d) Does not arise.

Release of Foreign Exchange to Senior Executives of Large Industrial Houses

623. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms have been laid down by the Ministry of Finance or the Reserve Bank of India for the release of foreign exchange to senior executives of large industrial houses for going abroad on jaunts in the name of attending to some courses in Switzerland, United States and other places;

(b) whether foreign exchange for stay abroad is released to their families also while accompanying; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange released for such purposes including tution fee in favour of executives of first 5 large Industrial Houses who went abroad during the year 1979 and 1980 (uptill 30-10-1980)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has laid down norms to provide for release of foreign exchange in favour of persons with good academic record and holding senior managerial posts in reputed concerns for attending management courses conducted by Harward and other similar well-known universities. Such releases are made only after ensuring that the person has secured enrolment at the foreign university.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In the absence of details of the courses, it is not possible to furnish precise information.

Alumina/Aluminium Project in Koraput, Orissa

624. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the formalities for setting up the Alumina/Aluminium Project in Koraput district of Orissa has been completed;

(b) if so, the short note on the Alumina and Aluminium plant thereof;

(c) whether the construction of the plants has been proposed by his Ministry in current year; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Government approval for the setting up of an alumina-cum-aluminium complex in Orissa at a cost of Rs. 1242.4 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 167.5 crores was accorded on Ist November, 1980. The Alumina Plant will have a capacity of 8,00,000 tonnes per annum and is proposed to be located at Damanjodi. Out of the total production of 8,00,000 tonnes of alumina per year, it is proposed to export about 3,75,000 tonnes and use the balance for producing aluminium at the smelter.

The Aluminium Smelter with a production capacity of 2,18,000 tonnes per year of metal is proposed to be located at Talcher. The Smelter will be served by a captive power plant of appropriate capacity.

Construction of the plant will start after formation of the company to implement the project, appointment of consultants and finalisation of other formalities, necessary action for which is in progress.

Vanaspati Factories

625. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of vanaspati factories in each State and Union Territory, as on 31st March, 1980;

(b) the break-up of the above mills/factories in the following form (a) working, (b) sick, (c) under construction alongwith names of location of such mills/factories; and

(c) whether Government intend to take over the management of sick mills/factories which are lying closed since 31st March, 1979?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1377/80].

(c) The taking over of sick industrial units depends on the circumstances of each case and is regulated under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

बैंक आफ इंडिया वाराणसी द्वारा बुनकरों को वित्तीय सहायता देना

626. **श्री जैनुल बशर** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच्च है कि बड़ी बाजार, वाराणसी में बैंक आफ इंडिया की शाखा मुख्यत: इस बैंक से बुनकरों को वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए खोली गई थी;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितने बुनकरों को अलग अलग वित्तीय सहयता दी गई थी और इसकी राशि क्या है।

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान व्यपार, उद्योग आदि जैसे अन्य क्षेत्रों को अलग अलग कितनी सहायता दी गई थी और ऐसी सहायता कितने व्यक्तियों को दी गई थी ; और

(घ) क्या बुनकरों के नाम पर वित्तीय सहायता पाने वाले व्यक्ति वस्तुत: बुनाई के व्यवसाय में लगे हुए है ; इसका पता लगाने के लिए कोई जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके निष्कर्ष क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप वित्त मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) समग्र कारोबार की संभावनाओं जैसे जमा के लिए प्राप्त होने वाली रकमों तथा प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र को दिये जाने वाले ऋण को ध्यान में रखते हुए बैंक आफ इंडिया की बड़ी बाजार शाखा 1975 मे खोली गयी थी।

(ख) बैंक की बड़ी बाजार शाखा में उत्तर प्रदेश रेशम बुनकर सहकारी संगठन (यू० पी० सिल्क वीवर्स कोआपरेटिव एसोसियेशन) लिमिटेड के माध्यम से, जो उत्तर-प्रदेश के अलग अलग बुनकरों तथा बुनकर सहकारी समितियों का शीर्ष संगठन है, लगभग 5770 बुनकरों की सहायता की है। इस संगठन का मुख्य कार्यकलाय सदस्यों द्वारा उत्पादित बनारसी रेशमी साड़ियों, पोशाक-वस्त्रों आदि की बिक्री की व्यवस्था करना है। बैंक ने वर्ष 1975 के दौरान कार्यचालन पूंजी के लिए इस संगठन को 6 लाख रुपये की नकद ऋण सीमा मंजूर की थी।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इस शाखा द्वारा प्राथमिकता प्राप्त विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को दिये गये अग्रिमों तथा अन्य वाणिज्यिक अग्रिमों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

(रकम लाख रुपए में)

	31 दिसम्बर, 1977		31 दिसम्बर, 1978		31 दिसम्बर, 1979	
	खाते	रकम	खाते	रकम	खाते	रकम
लघु उद्योग . .	23	7.21	28	8.54	32	11.37
कृषि . .	1	0.05	1	0.06	1	0.06
अन्य प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र .	38	2.38	48	3.10	37	3.54
कुल प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र . .	62	9.64	77	11.70	70	14.97
अन्य वाणिज्यिक अग्रिम .	12	1.89	23	1.91	32	1.32
जोड़ . .	74	11.53	100	13.61	102	16.29

(घ) इस मामले में औपचारिक रूप से कोई जांच नही की गयी है । परन्तु बैंक ने क्षेत्र निरीक्षणों के दौरान यह देखा है कि इस संगठन के सदस्य बुनकर अथवा इससे संबंधित सहकारी समितियां वास्तव मे बुनने के कार्य-कलाप में लगी हुई है ।

Denial of Licences to manufacture Vanaspati Ghee

627. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the applicants from Southern States have been denied licences to manufacture Vanaspati Ghee;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the particulars in respect of Vanaspati Ghee consumption and supply in the country at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The production of vanaspati has, in recent years, matched the demand for vanaspati in the country. According to the report of the inter-Ministerial Study Group set up by the then Department of Civil Supplies and Co-operation in 1977, the estimated demand of vanaspati for the year 1980-81 is 7.17 lakh tonnes. The production from April to September, 1980 is about 3.56 MT which matches with the demand indicated above.

भारत-पाक और भारत-नेपाल सीमाओं पर चीनी की तस्करी

6 28. **श्री हरिकेश बहादुर** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि भारत-पाक और भारत-नेपाल सीमाओं पर चीनी की तस्करी की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इसको रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे है ?

वित्तमंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से यह पता नही चलता है कि भारत-पाकिस्तान और भारत-नेपाल सीमाओ के साथ-साथ चीनी की बड़े पैमाने पर किसी प्रकार की तस्करी हो रही है ।

(ख) चीनी की तस्करी के किसी भी प्रयास को रोकने के लिये, इन सीमाओ पर स्थित सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियो को सतर्क कर दिया गया है ।

Export of Foodgrains

629. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL**: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are proposing to export foodgrains on a large scale from 1981;

(b) if so, on what basis Government propose to launch this scheme particularly with regard to the buffer foodgrains stocks in the country;

(c) the items of foodgrains that are likely to be covered by Government's aforesaid scheme; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Government propose to get oil in exchange of paddy and if so, the names of the countries with whom such a barter deal is being concluded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). Export Targets for 1981-82 have not yet been decided.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration at this stage.

Indo-Soviet Talks on Export of Rice and Import of Crude Oil

630. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Indo-Soviet talks were held in October, 1980 for the export of rice to USSR in exchange of crude from that country; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No official talks were held with the Soviet side on the subject of export of rice to USSR in exchange of crude from that country in October, 1980.

In terms of the Agreement of 19th June, 1980 between the Govt of India and the Govt. of the USSR, India is required to supply to the USSR 5 lakh tonnes of rice in exchange of crude and diesel oil to be imported from that country.

Pursuant to this Agreement, the Soviet and Indian agencies concerned have held discussions and negotiated for the supply of the products concerned by either side.

Recommendations of Law Commission to amend Insurance Act, 1938

631. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has recommended amendment of the

Insurance Act, 1938, to confer beneficial entitlement to the policy amount on parents, spouse and children, if nominated and surviving the Life Insurance Policy holder; and

(b) The matter is under considera- the Government to the recommendation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Panchayats left out from Financial Assistance from Nationalised Banks in Dhanbad District of Bihar

632. SHRI A K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of Panchayats left out from the financial assistance from the nationalised banks in the Chos, Chandankayari and Gobindpur Block of Dhanbad District of Bihar;

(b) whether in some cases in Antyodaya Programme assistance was denied despite recommendation of the district authorities, if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether the criterion of 15 km. distance from the Bank was put to deny the assistance;

(d) whether Government gave assurances in the Budget Session to waive this bottleneck; and

(e) if so, steps taken on that?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The data Village/Panchayat-wise is not collected by banks. Banks Branches operating in the said 3 blocks of Dhanbad, namely Chas, Chandankayari and Gobindpur have adopted villages ranging from 5 to 15 each depending on their staff strength. State Government has requested that the adoption should be made on Panchayat-wise basis. It may not be possible to consider the same till new branches at identified centres start functioning in the district.

(b) In a special drive under Antyodaya Programme, during July, 1980, 230 applications were received by State Bank of India Branch from BDO/DIC Chandankayari. 85 loans applications were considered for sanctioned and remaining applications were returned to the local authorities as they pertained to unadopted villages. The District Officers were intimated of the situation.

(c) to (e). The radius of 10 miles from the branch was indicated to the banks by Reserve Bank of India as their command area only as a guideline to avoid scattered lending by the banks, rendering processing and supervision of the loans difficult and ineffective. This limit is not rigid and the banks can extend the command area of each of its branches taking into account the topography of the place, the means of communication and staffing pattern to effectively supervise the loans. This has been impressed on the banks and the Governmen's view has been explained at various forums. This position has been reiterated to all the commercial banks by the Reserve of India in June 1980.

Import Applications for Aluminium Extrusion Presses

633 SHRI DOONGAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some import applications for aluminium extrusion presses are pending with Government since long;

(b) whether it is also Government's policy to clear C.G. imports within 90 days; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (c). No application for import of Aluminium Extrusion Press is pending for want of clearance However, in the case of three applications for import of this type of press, which were cltared by the Capital Goods Committee in Department of Industrial Development, Import Licences could not be issued as the concerned applicants have yet to obtain foreign exchange loan from the financial institutions viz. Industrial Credits and Investment Corporation of India/Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Foreign Economic Aid

634. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign economic aid available during the current year;

(b) country-wise break up of the availability of aid; and

(c) total amount to be paid by India in debt servicing and repayment of the principal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The total amount of foreign economic aid expected to be available (Estimated Budget Receipts) during 1980-81 is Rs. 2,276.15 crores. Break-up of the estimated receipts is given in the attached statement

(c) The amount to be paid by the Government of India by way of debt servicing in 1980-81 is:—

(i) Payment of Interest Rs. 252.56 crores

(ii) Repayment of Principal Rs. 483.93 crores.

Statement

(Rs. crores)

Country/Institution	Amount
A. Country	
1. Austria	4·09
2. Belgium	5 80
3. Canada	17·94
4. Denmark	11·18
5. France	37·81
6. FRG	146 44
7. Japan	95 34
8. Netherlands	93 07
9. Norway	15·89
10. Sweden	46·53
11. Switzerland	13 21
12. U.K.	197·02
13. USA	75 21
14. Czechoslovakia	2 00
15. USSR	45·00
16. Iraq	84·88
17. Iran	104·74
18. Kuwait Fund	10·31
19. Saudi Fund	26 66
B. Institution	
20. IBRD	119·35
21. IDA	467·78
22. IFAD	6·41
23. European Economic Community	87·72
24. IMF Trust Fund	540·00
25. OPEC Fund	2·40
26. UNFPA	12·59
27. WNICEF	6 04
28. WHO	0·71
29. Ford Foundation	0·03
Total :	2276 15

Loss suffered by Bokaro Steel Plant due to Power Shortage

635. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bokaro Steel Plant had recently resorted to 60 to 70 per cent cut in its output of saleable steel due to power shortage;

(b) if so, the loss suffered by Bokaro Steel Plant due to power shortage since January, 1980;

(c) its likely impact on the anticipated financial returns on the investments made on the plant, income and employment and on the availability of steel in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). It would not be correct to say that Bokaro Steel Plant had recently resorted to 60 to 70 per cent cut in its output of saleable steel due to power shortage alone. In an integrated steel plant like Bokaro, it is not possible to segregate the loss of production due to power alone as the shortfall of coal, power etc. affect the operations in an overlapping/coalescing manner. The shortfall in the production of saleable steel at Bokaro has been largely on account of inadequate supply of coal and restrictions of supply of power. However, a national figure of production loss due to power shortage from Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) since January' 1980 to October, 1980 has been estimated as follows:

	Units '800 tonnes
Planned target of saleable production January '80 to October '80	1219
Actuals	580
Estimated shortfall due to power shortage from DVC	376
per cent of Planned target	31

(c) and (d). The loss due to shortage of power has been placed at approximately Rs. 30 crores which in terms of return on investment would be of the order of 2.3 per cent. There was no impact on employment since there was no lay-off of labour during the period. The availability of saleable steel from Bokaro during January to October, 1980 had been reduced by about 6.4 lakh tonnes from the planned target. To improve the situation, in addition to imports of 6,92,000 tonnes of steel under the Buffer Imports, actual users have also been allowed imports under back to back canalised scheme, direct imports of restricted items and imports of some categories under open general licence. All these imports put together are intended to offset the shortfall in domestic production and therefore the overall availability of steel during the current year is likely to be at about the same level as last years. Besides, the steps taken/being taken to improve the power position for Bokaro Steel Plant include the following:

(i) Augmentation of in plant generation with a view to minimise the effect on restrictions of power supply by DVC;

(ii) Regular monitoring of the position in regard to availability of power in also being done at various levels. To secure maximum supplies of power and coking coal, close and constant liaison is maintained with different input supplying agencies; and

(iii) As a long term measure, the captive generation capacity at Bokaro Steel Plant is being augmented by installation of 3×60 MW thermal generating sets and the first unit is expected to be commissioned during the last quarter of the year 1982.

Modification of Export Policy

636. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to modify the present export policy; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Export Policy is announced for each financial year, April-March. There is no proposal for any major modifications in the current export policy. However, export policy of individual commodities is reviewed from time to time and changes made wherever necessary in the light of domestic availability and other relevant factors.

Rise in Wholesale Price Index

637. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices as measured by the wholesale price index is rising at the rate of 18.5 per cent per year or thereabout;

(b) the rise in wholesale price index during the period March 1977 to July 1979; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to arrest this high rate of inflation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The annual rate of inflation as measured by the Wholesale Price Index 1970-71=100) has come down in the current financial year from 23.0 per cent for the week ended 28th June 1980 to 16.7 per cent for the week ended 1st November 1980 for which the latest index is available.

(b) The price rise during the period March 1977 to July 1979 works out to 15.7 per cent.

(c) The increase in the Wholesale Price Index in the current financial year has come down from 4.1 per cent in July 1980 to 1 per cent in August, 1.7 per cent in September, and 0.6 per cent in October. Indeed, in the two successive weeks ended 25th October 1980 and 1st November 1980 the index has fallen sharply by 1.2 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively. This trend augurs well for the coming months. This has been largely the result of various anti-inflationary measures taken by the Government. However, the price situation is being kept under constant watch and further measures as and when necessary will be taken in the light of emerging trends.

Proposed waiving of Loans given to Farm Sector

638. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain State Governments had proposed to waive the loans especially cooperative loans given to the farm sector; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the amount of the loans involved and the decision, if any, taken by Government on the proposals made by the State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu announced their decision to write off Rs. 16 crores of taccavi loans and Rs. 42 crores of principal and interest on cooperative loans outstanding ment of Maharashtra contemplate paying the principal and interest due from small farmers as on 30th June, 1979 to the respective financial institutions and has made a budget provision of Rs. 49 crores for this purpose. The Government of Kerala announced a decision to waive interest on all loans taken by farmers owning less than 2 hectares prior to 1st April 1976 and to make good the loss sustained by the credit agencies on this score. The Government of Orissa proposes to provide debt relief to farmers in chronically drought affected areas and has sought Central grant of Rs. 22.50 crores for this purpose.

The Central Government is of the view that general or a large scale write-off of loans will have adverse impact on the atmosphers regarding repayment of loans by farmers to the financing institutions, the health of the financing institutions, and their ability to recycle money lent by them to the farming sector. Mechanism sexist at present for affording relief to farmers affected by adverse weather conditions, such as, conversion of short term loans into medium term loans and even write off of dues in appropriate cases. These mechanism should be used to afford relief to farmers keeping in view the measure of distress and their ability to pay their dues No Central grant can be provided by the Central Government to any State Government for this purpose

Loss due to decline in Air India Traffic

639. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have suffered considerable loss because of decline in Air India traffic during the last one year;

(b) if so the extent of loss suffered by Air India on this account as compared to loss if any, suffered by it during the previous year;

(c) the main reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to minimise the losses; and

(d) the extent to which the increase in the fuel prices has been responsible for the decline in its earnings?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). There has been no decline in the revenue of Air India during the year 1979-80 as compared to the previous year. In 1979-80 traffic revenue increased to Rs. 375.40 crores as against Rs. 328.92 crores in 1978-79 while total revenue increased to Rs. 402.06 crores in 1979-80 as against 354.68 crores in 1978-79. Despite this, the Corporation suffered a net loss of Rs. 15.09 crores as against a net profit of Rs. 34.09 crores in the previous year.

(c) and (d). The main reasons why Air India suffered loss during 1979-80 are as under:—

(i) substantial increase in fuel prices during 1979-80 resulting in an increased burden of Rs. 65 93 crores over previous year i.e. percentage increase of 101 per cent over the previous year;

(ii) Strike at London; and

(iii) Increase in interest burden on B-747 aircraft project loans.

In addition, due to general increase in costs and inflationary trends, expenditure on pay and allowances, staff costs, aircraft insurance, food vservices including hotel accommodation and cabin-crew amenities registered sizable increase.

The following steps have been taken/ are being taken to achieve reduction in losses:—

(i) *Revenue*:

—Increase in frequencies to markets with higher potential and better yields,

—introduction of B-747 services in place of B-707 on routes which require and can sustain additional capacity.

(ii) *Expenditure*:

—closure of certain unremunerative offices —review of staff strength at various regional establishments;

—reduction in consumption of fuel as far as possible;

—review of capital expenditure with a view to defer such expenditure as far as possible;

—cut in expenditure on items such as telephones, over-time, transportation, etc.

Retrenchment in HSCL and Kudremukh

640. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the HSCL management is retrenching a large number of workers on the plea that they were surplus;

(b) whether Government are also aware that in Kudremukh itself 239 workers had been served with notices of retrenchment 100 of whom are skilled and highly skilled; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to absorb these workers in adjoining Supa Project and other projects being run by it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (a) HSCL is essentially a construction company, As soon as the work on a particular site is over, the employees engaged thereon become surplus and have to be retrenched if they cannot be transferred/ absorbed at other sites.

(b) Consequent on the completion of work awarded to HSCL on Kudremukh Project, the Company had a surplus of 429 departmental workers. Out of this, 239 workers have been retrenched on 24th September, 1980. The aforesaid retrenched workers did not include 100 workers belonging to skilled and highly skilled categories but it included thirty two skilled and one highly skilled workers.

(c) At present there is no requirement of workers in other units of HSCL including the unit at Supa. However, in case employment opportunities arise in furture in the area, HSCL will give preference to the retrenched employees for employment. It may be mentioned that as a measure of assistance for employment, HSCL has furnished a list of retrenched workers to the local Employment Exchange, and has also circulated it to the other public sector undertakings in the area.

Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees

641. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Employees have become entitled for another slab of Dearness Allowance with effect from 1st September, 1980; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Consequent on the 12-monthly average of the Consumer Price Index reaching 376 points at the end of August, 1980, a further instalment of Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees from 1-9-1980 has become due for consideration.

(b) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Non-availability of Sugar, Rice and Wheat to Card Holders in Ration Shops

642. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the rationing|public distribution system in the capital has come under serious stress and most of the card holders do not get sugar, rice, wheat etc. from the ration shops; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a). According to the information received from the Delhi Administration there is no short supply of commodities being supplied through the fair price shops in Delhi.

(b). Question does not arise.

विदेशी ऋण-ग्रस्तता

643. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारत की कुल ऋण-ग्रस्तता कितनी है और इसमे जनवरी, 1980 मे किस हद तक वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) भारत को सबसे अधिक राशि किस देश को देनी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) 30 सितम्बर, 1980 को भारत की कुल विदेशी देनदारी 13,193 54 करोड रुपए थी । जनवरी, 1980 मे इस देनदारी मे 47.19 करोड रुपए की वृद्धि हुई थी ।

(ख) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के लेन्सडाऊन में सोने के निक्षेप मिलने का संकेत

644. **श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल में लैन्सडाऊन में सोने के निक्षेप होने के संकेत मिले हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में व्यापक खोज की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के भूतत्व और खनन निदेशालय, जिन्हें 1979–80 में अपने प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण के दौरान पौड़ी और गढ़वाल जिले के लैन्सडाऊन वन प्रभाग और कालागढ़ क्षेत्र की नाला तलहटी में सोना होने के संकेत मिले थे, ने उक्त क्षेत्र में मानचित्रण, सर्वेक्षण और नमूनो द्वारा खोज का काम शुरू कर दिया है । इस समय विस्तृत खोज का सवाल नही उठता और यह काम प्रारम्भिक खोज के परिणाम ज्ञात होने के बाद ही किया जाएगा ।

Loss on account of Non-movement of Iron Ore to Ports

645. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will tthe Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss suffered by Government during the first four months of 1980 and thereafter (till date) on account of non-movement of iron ore to the ports because of short supply of wagons;

(b) its impact on the export commitment during the current financial year; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to retrieve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). MMTC has not suffered any loss and has been able to exceed its export target of 8.60 million tonnes fixed for April-October, 1980.

(c) Efforts are being made to step up the availability of railway wagons. There has been some improvement in the supply of railway wagons from

August, 1980 onwards. A close watch is being kept on the situation on a day-to-day basis.

Rise in the Wholesale Price Index of Essential Commodities

646 SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wholesale price index of the essential commodities has continued its rising trend;

(b) if so, the group-wise details of the per cent increase in the price index at the end of each of the weeks since June this year; and

(c) the facts causing such increase in the prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) During the past five months there has been a mixesd trend in the wholesale price indices of essential commodities in as much as indices of some essential commodities have gone up, some have remained steady and that of some have declined.

(b) The weekly percentage variation in the wholesale price indices of 11 groups of commodities is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1378/80).

(c) Apart from the general inflationary situation the rise in prices of some essential commodities, widespr- attributed to decline in production of some essential commodities, widespread drought in 1979, increase in the prices of petro-products, increase in support/ support/procurement prices, shortfall in power supply, transport bottleneck and the seasonality factor.

Quantity of Sugar Exported during 1980

647. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quantity of sugar has been exported during 1980; and

(b) if so, the countries to which sugar was exported and the price at which it was exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The contrywise exports of Sugar during 1980 and the price at which it was exported is as under:—

Country	QTY (MT)	Price £ Stg PMT	
1. U.K.	24,440	211·146	CIFFD U.K. Port
2. Sri Lanka	20	357 50	FOB.
3. Nepal	1,500	389·50	ex-STC godown.
4. Sudan	11,550	230·20	FOBS
5. Egypt	11,550	230 20	FOBS
6. DPRK	5,250	233 00	FOBS
7 Bangladesh	10,000	235 00	FOBS.

Involvement of Oriental Bank of Commerce in Foreign Exchange of Faked Sales and Purchases

648. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oriental Bank of Commerce has been involved, in foreign exchange racket of faked sales and purchases by M/s. Thapers, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the amount of foreign exchange involved is more than Rs. 5 crores; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). As per information available with the Government, the Oriental Bank of Commerce has not concluded any sales and purchases contract involving foreign exchange on behalf of the Thapers. The C.B.I., however, is investigating a case involving foreign exchange transactions relating to this bank. It will not be in public interest to divulge further details at this stage.

Heavy Expenditure on Air India Employees posted Abroad

649. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India spent half of its wage bill *i.e.* Rs. 23 crores in 1979-80 for keeping 2190 employees abroad as against Rs. 27 crores for keeping 13160 employees at home; and

(b) if so, what is the justification of keeping huge contingent of 2190 employees abroad?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) During the year 1979-80, the wage bill for 2,190 employees rosted abroad and 13,160 employees in India amounted to Rs. 23.89 crores and Rs. 26.94 crores respectively.

(b) Air India has 40 on-line and 61 off-line offices abroad. Out of 2,190 staff abroad 1,538 work in traffic and sales departments. The Corporation earns 75 per cent of its traffic revenue abroad and the average salary in terms of employees at foreign station works out approximately five times the salary of the staff employed in India. However, in view of high per employee cost abroad, all efforts are made by Air India to resort to mechanisation wherever possible and reduce staff. The present staff strength is after detailed scrutiny of man-power requirements of each station though efforts are constantly made to reduce such staff wherever found possible without affecting efficiency.

Setting up a National Civil Supplies Corporation

650. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of Government's policy of strengthening public distribution system all over the country Government have a proposal under consideration to set up a National Civil Supplies Corporation for ensuring supply of essential articles to States at reasonable prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

अन्तर्राज्यीय विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव

651. श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानन सेवा आरम्भ करने के बारे में विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा भेजे गए प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ;

(ख) क्या यात्रियों की संख्या में वृद्धि और राज्य में अधिक सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस तरह की विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने के बारे में लगभग दो वर्ष पहले एक प्रस्ताव भेजा था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग) . फीडर सेवाओं/तीसरी वायु सेवाओं के परिचालन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों की फीडर सेवाओं/तीसरी विमान सेवाओं के परिचालन के सामान्य प्रश्न पर, जिस पर सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है, कोई अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिए जाने के बाद जांच की जाएगी ।

भारत तथा रूमानिया के बीच व्यापार

श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार :

652. **श्री केशव राव पारधी** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत तथा रूमानिया नें एक करार के अधीन आपसी व्यापार में 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(क) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा रूप-रेखा का ब्यौरा क्या है और यह करार कब लागू हो जाएगा !

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). हालांकि व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये कोई विशेष लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया, तथापि दोनों पक्ष अपने द्विपक्षीय व्यापार के विस्तार और विविधिकरण के अपने प्रयासों को जारी रखने पर सहमत हुए जिससे 1981-85 की अवधि के दौरान व्यापार आदान-प्रदान की मात्रा को दुगना किया जा सके ।

Unrealised Bank Credit Advanced to Sick units

653. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI**: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount is locked up as unrealised bank credit advanced to the sick units; and

(b) if so, what are the details regarding the financial assistance advanced to sick units from the financial institutions like the Industrial Development Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation and the Unit Trust of India and outstanding as on 1st June, 1980?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a). The information regarding financial assistance extened by scheduled commercial banks to sick industrial units enjoying bank credit of Rs. 1 crores and more is collected by the Reserve Bank of India on a quarterly basis. As per the latest information available with the Reserve Bank of India, outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks to 345 units identified as sick and enjoying credit limits of Rs 1 crore and above stood at Rs. 1101.72 crores as on 30-6-1979. Advances to sick units are made based upon their geniune requirements and are recoverable according to agreed terms and conditions of bank finance.

(b) The details of outstanding financial assistance advanced to sick units by the Public Financial Institutions are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Public Financial Institution	Outstanding Financial Assistance advanced to sick units
1	2
1. Industrial Development Bank of India (as on 30-6-1980)	63·30
2. Industrial Finance Corporation of India (as on 30-3-1980)	135·27

1	2
3. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (as on 30-6-1980)	44·26
4. Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (as on 30-6-1980)	60 92
5. Life Insurance Corporation of India(as on 30-9-1980)	5·74
6. Unit Trust of India	Does not advance credit to sickunits

Progress of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

654. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of progress of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant; and

(b) response of the Planning Commission towards this steel plant during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Various preliminary infrastructural and pre-construction activities in respect of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant have been in progresss at site. Of the total estimated requirement of 26600 acres of land for plant, township and off-site facilities, 14308.39 acres had already been acquired till end of September, 1980. Site-levelling works are in progress and around 2 million cubic metres of earth work had been completed till 31-10-1980. Works are also in progress in respect of approach road construction of water and power distribution, site offices, storage sheas, construction of laboratory etc. The State Government is taking action for speedy rehabilitation of displaced families, Railways have also taken up work on construction siding for the Steel Plant. Till 30-9-1980 the cumulative expenditure on the project amounted to Rs. 35.55 crores.

The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the plant prepared earlier is being revised. The Soviet portion of the revised DPR has already been received and the comprehensive revised DPR is expected to be received by the end of November, 1980.

(b) The Annual Plan for 1980-81 contains a provision of Rs. 70.00 crores for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.

Applicability of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 to GIC

655. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Ministry insists that Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 is not applicable to the General Insurance Corporation; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The scales of pay and other conditions of service of the employees of the General Insurance are governed by Statutory Schemes framed from time to time by Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under section 16 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. In view of this the question of applicability of the Industrial Dispute Act to the General Insurance Industry in so far as the matters covered by the Statutory Schemes are concerned, does not arise.

मंहगाई भत्ते को केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन में समाहित करना

656. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मूल्य सूचकांक ऐसे स्तर पर पहुंच गया है जिससे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों का मंहगाई भत्ता तृतीय वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट के आधार

पर उनके वेतन में समाहित किया जाना चाहिए; ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी कर्मचारियों के समस्त मंहगाई भत्ते को उनके वेतन में सम्मिलित करने के पश्चात् मंहगाई भत्ते की घोषणा करने का है, यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने वेतन के साथ मंहगाई भत्ते के विलय के संबंध में कोई विशेष सिफारिश नहीं की थी । उसने केवल इतनी ही सिफारिश की थी कि क्या मंहगाई भत्ते के एक भाग को विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए वेतन के रूप में माना जाना चाहिए, इस प्रश्न पर सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न विचारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्णय किया जाता रहना चाहिए ।

(ख) 30-9-77 से, अखिल भारतीय श्रमिक वर्ग उपभोक्ता मूल्य संचकांक के औसत सूचकांक स्तर 272 तक जो मंहगाई भत्ता स्वीकृत किया गया है, उसे पेंशन संबंधी लाभों के प्रयोजन के लिए वेतन के साथ विलय माना गया है । राष्ट्रीय परिषद् (संयुक्त परामर्शदाता तंत्र, के कर्मचारी पक्ष ने 12 मास के औसत सूचकांक स्तर 344 तक स्वीकृत मंहगाई भत्ते को सभी प्रयोजनों के लिए वेतन के साथ विलय करने की मांग की है । इस मांग को राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की एक समिति को भेज दिया गया है ।

Purchase of Jute in Bihar

657. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any centre has been opened by the Jute Corporation of India to purchase Jute in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the total amount advanced and spent by the J.C.I. for the purchase of jute in Bihar in the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of JCI centres is given in statement I.

(c) The information is given in statement II.

Statement-I

District	Centre	Sub-centre
(1) Purnea District	Kishanganj Forbesganj Raniganj Gulabbagh Araria Curt Garbanaili	
(2) Katihar district	Salmari	Durgaganj
(3) East Champaran District	Chakia	Madhuban Harsidhi Sahebganj
(4) West Champaran District		Bettiah
(5) Saharsa District	Murliganu Triveniganj Bechariganj Supaul	Jadia Chattapur Pureni Goalpara Thuma
(6) Madhubani District	Jhanjhanpur	

Statement- II

Year	Amount advanced	Amount spent
	(Rs. in lakh	
1979-80 . . .	873 55	871·49
1980-81 (upto 11-11-80)	329·92	280 00 (Approx.)

Setting up of Aluminium Complex in Orissa with French Collaboration

658. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have recently decided to set up an Aluminium Complex in Orissa with French collaboration, and

(b) whether it would be convenient to give employment to the local people in this project?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Local people would be eligible for being considered for employment in the project subject to their fulfilling the requirements stipulated for recruitment for jobs and in accordance with Government instructions and guidelines in the matter.

Overdrafts by States

659. SHRI B. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of overdrafts drawn by each State Government over and above the permitted limit at the end of the second quarter on 30th September, 1980;

(b) whether Government are aware that this spurt in overdrafts would further aggravate the inflationary condition in the country;

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to direct the Reserve Bank to suspend further payment in case of States who have overstepped their limits heavily; and if so, details of any such proposal;

(d) what other steps Government propose to take to enforce the permitted limits of overdrafts; and

(e) whether Government consider it necessary to revise the present scheme of overdrafts; and if so, details of any such contemplated revision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The overdrafts of the States as on 30th September 1980 are as follows:

	(Rs. Crores)
Madhya Pradesh	7.61
Rajasthan	23.34
West Bengal	59.44

(b) Government are aware that spurts in overdrafts would create inflationary conditions.

(c) and (d). In accordance with the Scheme of Regulation of States' Overdrafts introduced in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and the Planning Commission, the States are expected to adjust the pace of expenditure to the inflow of receipts and to avoid overdrafts in their accounts with the Reserve Bank for more than 7 working days. The overdrafts of the States reflect their daily cash position and vary in magnitude from day to day. Overdrafts result either on account of structural imbalances in the budgets of the States or on account of temporary aberrations in the cash

flow of the States. The Governn has been having a continuous dialogue with those States running overdrafts in order to correct the situation where there are structural imbalances in the budgets.

(e) The Government has no proposals at present to revise the existing scheme of regulation of States' overdrafts.

Boeing Service between Delhi and other Parts of Country

660. SHRI TAYYAB HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria in operating a Boeing Service by the Indian Airlines; and

(b) how many boeing services are at present operating from Delhi to other parts of the country and their rate of occupancy for the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Following are the essential criteria for introducing a Boeing service between two cities:—

—The volume of passenger traffic.

—Suitability of airfields.

—Availability of aircraft.

—Distance between the two points.

—Other considerations such as availability of alternative mode of transportation.

(b) Indian Airlines is at present operating 16 B-737 Services from Delhi to other parts of the country. The rate of occupancy of each service during the last six months is given in the attached statements.

Statement

S. No.	Service No.	Route	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
1.	407-408	Del-Agra-Khaju-Varanasi	43·4	31·4	51·3	63·7	48·4	61·3
2.	409-410	Del-Luck-Pat-Ranchi-Cal	67·6	63·1	55·8	46·8	47·9	55·6
3.	413-414	Delhi-Kathmandu	41·0	34·7	37·1	50·9	39·4	65·5
4.	423-424	Del-Amritsar-Srinagar	72·4	71·3	70·9	68·1	45·2	72·4
5.	425-426	Del-Srinagar	63·8	71·6	37·8	67·1	59·1	88·4
6.	429-430	Srinagar-Leh (Thrice Weekly)	78·2	66·6	72·1	69·7	37·9	32·3
7.	431-432	Del-Lahore (Twice Weekly)	30·6	29·6	32·0	36·4	37·7	34·5
8.	437-438	Del-Srinagar (Four times Weelky)	63·2	70·8	46·5	83·8	..	..
9.	439-440	Del-Nag-Madras	77·3	73·1	65·1	..	..	..
10.	441-442	Del-Karachi (Twice Weelhy)	38·3	28·4	32·3	25·7	19·0	19·9
11.	451-452	Del-Kabul (Twice Weekly	24·8	23·3	21·2	29·1	28·1	23·7
12.	461-462	Del-Ahmedabad-Bombay	79·2	66·5	55·2	42·0	43·3	52·2
13.	463-464	Del-Bombay	..	..	..	63·4	75·3	77·1
14.	489-490	Del-Luck-Patna	..	..	..	29·0	30·2	33·0
15.	491-492	Del-Jai-Udai-Aug-Bombay	54·4	54·5	42·9	57·9	55·6	65·5
16.	493-494	Del-Jai-Ahmedabad-Bombay.	..	15·1	26·7	50·2	67·2	76·2

Delay in Implementation of the New Planting Scheme of Rubber Board

661. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the delay in implementing the new planting scheme of Rubber Board, when this scheme has been pending before the Government of India for more than a year;

(b) when the cost of production of rubber has gone up very high recently, the reasons why Government of India are not taking steps to increase the floor price of rubber; and

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to revive the spraying subsidy for the small rubber cultivators that has been discontinued by previous Government?

THE MNISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Rubber Plantation Development Scheme received from the Rubber Board in April 1980 is under active consideration of the Government.

(b) After review of the cost of production of rubber, the minimum price of rubber was raised from Rs. 655/- a quintal fixed in August, 1977 to Rs. 825/- a quintal for RMA-I grade of rubber with differentials for other grades with effect from 18th April, 1979. The average prices since then have been well above this figure.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to revive the spraying subsidy.

Ban on Export of Snake-Skins

662. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of snakeskins has been banned, if so, since when and for what reasons; and

(b) the figures of snake-skins export and its value during the last three years before the ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes Sir, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture, the export of Snake skins was banned from 18th December, 1975, for ecological reasons.

(b) A Statement showing quantity and value of exports of snake skins during 1975-76 to 1978-79 is attached.

Statement

Export Figures of snake Skins

(Quantity in Thousand Nos)

(Value in Rs. Lakhs.)

Year	Snake Skins other than pythons			
	Undressed		Tanned	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1975-76	..	..	999	159·97
1976-77	..	..	3076	364·76
1977-78	1	4·13	26	122·06
1978-79	..	..	..	..

Sources:—Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India.

Note :—Figures are provisional and subject to revision. The unit of quantity for the year 1977-78 is in tonnes.

Loan Advanced by Nationalised Banks under differential interest rate scheme

663. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued guidelines to State Governments on their dealings with the Nationalised banks in connection with the priority sector schemes or the 20 Point Programme or in connection with loans advanced under the "differential interest rate scheme";

(b) if so, the amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks to different State Government agencies for financing the agriculturists and other borrowers under the "differential interest rate scheme";

(c) whether it is also a fact that a nationalised Bank was asked to finance the activities of a State Government for Bridge Construction Corporation which was beyond the scope of a commercial bank; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Reserve Bank of India have advised the State Governments in October, 1980 about identified areas in which supportive action by them would help the banks in increasing their lending in the priority sectors, including the beneficiaries under the 20 point programme and the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme.

(b) Under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, banks are permitted to route advances through State Corporations for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes against specific and commercially viable schemes formulated by the Corporations. Data separately for the credit so routed are not available. As at the end of December, 1979 total outstandings under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme amounted to Rs. 141 crores of which the share of beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes was Rs. 61 crores (43.4 per cent).

(c) and (d). Prior to the issue of guidelines to banks on Housing Finance in May, 1979 Reserve Bank of India had authorised certain loan proposals of commercial banks for financing U.P. State Bridge Corporation Ltd. upto 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the cost of a few small bridges which were considered viable. However, with the issue of Guidelines referred to above, banks have been advised that expenditure for construction of infrastructure facilities (including bridges) should legitimately be financed out of Government resources and that commercial banks should not finance such projects.

Steps to bridge Economic Gap between Rural and Urban Areas

664. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) percentage of country's population living in rural and urban areas, separately;

(b) percentage of Central and State budget being provided for the development of these areas;

(c) the per capita income of both the areas, separately;

(d) the reasons for disparity; and

(e) steps proposed to be taken to bridge up the economic gap between these areas by equalising the national/Government budget in proportion to the population?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) According to the Census, 1971, nearly 80 per cent of the country's population live in rural areas and 20 per cent in urban areas.

(b) The data on expenditure as given in the Central and State budgets

are not amenable for classification separately into expenditure in the rural and urban areas. It is not therefore possible to work out the share of rural and urban areas.

(c) The Central Statistical Organisation, which is the official agency for estimating country's national and per capita incomes, does not compile rural and urban per capita incomes separately.

(d) and (e). Reduction in the existing income, regional and other disparities is the continuing concern of the Government. Ever since the beginning of the planning era in 1951, the thrust of policy has been for an integrated development of the country. Emphasis has been placed on the development of agriculture, irrigation, village and small industries and rural transportation. The framkork of the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980—85 recognises that "the hard core of poverty is to be found in rural areas," and that the sloution of the problem lies in the accelerated rural development. The steps for achieving this are enumerated in the plan frame. The formulation of the budgetary policies of the Centre and the States, and the sectoral allocation of resources are governed by the priorities and programmes incrporated in the five-year Plans.

मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में अफीम की खेती करने वालों को दिये गये पट्टों की संख्या

665. **श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में अफीम के दिये गये पट्टों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या झाबुआ जिले की पेटलावाड तहसील के खेती करने वालों को पट्टे न दिये जाने के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन शिकायतों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में अफीम की काश्त के लिए जारी किये गये पट्टों (लाइसेंसों) की संख्या क्रमश: 71,689 और 55,760 थी ।

(ख) और (ग). एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी । जांच करने पर यह पता चला है कि जिन काश्तकारों को लाइसेंस नहीं दिये गये थे, वे या तो नये काश्तकार थे अथवा वे काश्तकार थे, जिन्हें, फसल वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान औसत पैदावार कम देने के कारण, लाइसेंस-विहीन कर दिया गया था । लाइसेंस जारी करने विषयक सिद्धांतों के अनुसार इन वर्गों के काश्तकार लाइसेंस पाने के पात्र नहीं हैं ।

बिहार में पारसनाथ, सूर्यकुण्ड राष्ट्रीय उद्यान आदि का विकास

666. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बतानेज की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में पर्यटन और विमानन क्षेत्र में तुलनात्मक रूप से कम पूंजी निवेश किया गया है जिसके फलस्वरूप उस राज्य में पारसनाथ (गिरिडीह), सूर्यकुण्ड (बड़कथ-हजारीबाग), रा ट्रीय उद्यान (हजारी बाग),तितय्या बांध (हजारी बाग), कजरप्पा (गोता) आदि जैसे प्रसिद्ध पर्यटक स्थलों को देखने के लिए कम पर्यटक आते है ;

(ख) क्या वहां विदेशी तथा स्वदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए होटलों, रेस्तराओं आदि की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने की दृष्टि से इन स्थलों को पर्यटक केन्द्रों के रूप में विकसित करने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में पर्यटन का विकास-कार्य और इसलिए पर्यटक सुविधाओं में पूंजी-निवेश राज्य-वार आधार पर नहीं किया जाता, बल्कि विदेशी पर्यटकों और साथ ही देश के अन्य भागों से स्वदेशी पर्यटकों को भी आकर्षित करने में अभिरूचि के विभिन्न स्थानों की संभाव्यता पर किया जाता है । केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा समय-समय पर किए गए विदेशी पर्यटकों संबंधी सर्वेक्षणों से यह पता चला है कि विदेशी पर्यटक प्रश्न में उल्लिखित केन्द्रों की यात्रा नही करते । विदेशी पर्यटको द्वारा बिहार में जिन केन्द्रों की यात्रा की जाती है, वे ये है — बोधगया, राजगीर और नालन्दा के बोद्ध केन्द्र तथा पटना । इसीलिए केन्द्रीय सेक्टर मे पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास इन्हीं केन्द्रो पर किया गया है । तथापि, पिछली योजना अवधियों में केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने डी० वी० सी० क्षेत्र मे विश्राम-गृहों क निर्माण पर और डी० वी० सी० क्षेत्र तथा साथ ही पालामाऊ नेशनल पार्क में परिवहन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने हेतु पूजी-निवेश किया था ।

पटना पहले से ही दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और काठमांडु के साथ वायु-मार्ग से जुड़ा हुआ है और वायु सेवाएं पटना के रास्ते से विदेशी पर्यटकों की वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं को पयाप्त रूप से पूरा करती हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). विदेशी पर्यटकों को स्वीकार्य स्तरों की सुविधाएं पारसनाथ (गिरिडीह), सूर्यकुण्ड आदि पर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । चूकि प्रश्न में उल्लिखित स्थान प्रधानत: स्थानीय/स्वदेशी पर्यटकों को ही आकर्षित करते हैं, इसलिए पर्यटक अभिरूचि के स्थानों के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के बीच मोटे तौर पर विभाजित दायित्वों के अनुसार इन स्थानों का विकास राज्य सरकार के कार्य-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आता है ।

Loan/assistance provided by banks to victims of communal disturbances

667. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks have been asked to extend the loan and other rehabilitation assistance to the victims of the recent communal disturbances.

(b) if so, the details of the loan and assistance provided by the each bank;

(c) how many persons affected have asked for loan and help from the banks,

(d) how many have been provided so far; and

(e) what are the conditions imposed for the repayment of loan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (e). Banks have only a limited role to play in relief and rehabilitation of victims of riots and other communal disturbances. All financially viable propositions from such victims which fall within existing norms, are financed by banks in normal course. In case of existing borrowers whose capacity to repay loans is genuinely affected, banks reschedule their term loans and convert short term loans into medium term loans.

Recently in some extreme cases where it was felt that the magnitude of problem was large, banks have been advised to render assistance to such victims on the same lines as applicable

to persons affected by natural calamities like floods, droughts, etc. Such assistance includes (besides rescheduling and conversion of loans) grant of fresh loans, including consumption loans, loans for repairs and renovation of factory buildings, sheds and machineries and relaxations in marging money, security, etc.

No separate statistics regarding assistance to such victims is collected either by Government of India or Reserve Bank of India and therefore, it is not possible to furnish the information regarding number of persons assisted, assistance by each bank etc.

As already indicated, relaxations in margin money, security etc., are made in favour of such victims while granting these loans. Banks are also expected to extend concessional treatment as regards rate of interest on such loans subject to the directives issued by Reserve aBnk of India. Repaying capacity of borrowers is kept in view while arriving at the period of repayment.

दबोही बुनाई मिल में आग लग जाने के कारणों के संबंध में जांच

668. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री आग लग जाने से रुई की गांठों के नष्ट हो जाने के बारे में 4 जुलाई, 1980 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3112 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दबोही बुनाई मिल में आग लग जाने के कारणों के संबंध में इस बीच जांच कर ली गयी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग). आग लगने के बाद, जब स्थानीय पुलिस घटनास्थल पर पहुंची, तुरन्त तैयार किए गए पंचनामे से आग लगने के सही कारण का पता नहीं लग सका । स्थानीय पुलिस ने उसी दिन मामला दर्ज कर लिया था परन्तु जांच अधिकारी की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ?

Rise in price index

669. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the first time, the official wholesale price monthly index for all commodities (base 1970-71) rose by 11.5 points and stood at 256.1 for July, 1980 against 244.6 for the previous month;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for this;

(c) whether the index rose in August and September, 1980 also;

(d) whether all the efforts of Government to check the price rise have so far not yielded good results;

(e) what are the main causes and by what time Government is confident to check this rise in prices; and

(f) whether large scale smuggling and hoarding is also responsible for this rise in prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (c). The statement is based on provisional figures. The revised wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) moved up from 247.1 in June 1980 to 257.3 in July 1980, *i.e.*, an increase of 10.2 percentage points as against 9.3 percentage points in the same period of 1979. The index for August and September was 259.8 and 262.4 respectively.

(b), (d), (e) and (f). The monthly rate of inflation has come down in the current financial year from 4.1 per cent in July to 1 per cent in August, 1.7 per cent in September and 0.6 per cent in October 1980. In the two successive weeks ended 25-10-1980 and 1-11-1980 the Wholesale price Index has fallen sharply by 1.2 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively. This has mainly been due to various anti-inflationary measures taken by the present Government.

The continuation of inflationary upsurge 1979-80 and seasonal pressures accentuated by severe drought conditions were responsible for the continued rise in prices. International price situation and continued increase in the prices of petroleum products were also responsible. Equally important were the cost-push increase due to the upward adjustment in administered prices and the excess liquidity in the system. Smuggling and hoarding of certain sensitive commodities by anti-social elements also aggravated the price situation.

The focus of anti-inflationary policy is on increasing supplies through higher production, better capacity utilization and efficient functioning of infrastructure sectors. Public distribution system is being revamped and made a permanent feature of the economy. At the same time efforts have been made to restrict the expansion of money supply and bank credit. It is hoped that with the help of these measures prices will be brought under reasonable control.

मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में अफीम की खेती का क्षेत्र

670. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में अफीम की खेती का क्षेत्र कम किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अफीम की खेती के क्षेत्रफल में वृद्धि की गई है ;

(ग) 1970–71 से 1979–80 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में अफीम की खेती का कितना-कितना क्षेत्र था ; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में इस वर्ष अफीम की खेती का कितना क्षेत्र है ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय अफीम की विश्व मांग में कमी आ जाने और परिणामतः अफीम का बड़ा स्टाक जमा हो जाने के कारण पोस्त का काश्तगत रकबा, पोस्त उगाने वाले तीनों परम्परागत क्षेत्रों मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में कम कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) वर्ष 1970–71 से 1979–80 तक की अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में पोस्त की खेती हेतु लाइसेंसशुदा रकबे और उस रकबे की बाबत, जिससे वस्तुतः फसल ली गई, एक विवरण पत्र संलग्न है ।

(घ) चालू फसल वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान पोस्त की खेती हेतु लाइसेंसशुदा रकबा मध्य प्रदेश में लगभग 16,660 हेक्टेयर और उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 9,411 हेक्टेयर है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	फसल वर्ष	मध्य प्रदेश राज्य (रकबा हेक्टेयर में)		उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य (रकबा हेक्टेयर में)	
		लाइसेंसशुदा रकबा	रकबा, जिससे फसल ली गई	लाइसेंसशुदा रकबा	रकबा, जिससे फसल ली गई
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1970-71	18,389.89	18,020.03	9,468.11	8,635.88
2.	1971-72	21,771.26	21,153.71	11,607.74	10,605.32
3.	1972-73	18,264.40	17,385.85	10,085.85	9,126.13
4.	1973-74	23,057.75	22,364.82	14,504.38	13,812.12
5.	1974-75	19,249.96	18,799.61	13,097.55	12,257.73
6.	1975-76	22,037.00	21,274.00	15,685.00	14,502.00
7.	1976-77	25,572.00	24,406.30	17,135.00	16,574.61
8.	1977-78	28,396.05	27,675.30	20,036.59	18,679.14
9.	1978-79	23,902.90	23,287.17	15,069.47	14,402.18
10.	1979-80	16,818.86	13,053.86	11,746.75	10,969.77

Submission of proposal to World Bank Agency for Development of Energy Resources

671. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has recently set up a new agency to finance development of energy resources;

(b) if so, whether India has submitted any proposal for power generation to this agency for consideration; and

(c) if so, details of the proposals and the response of the agency in respect thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sr. A proposal to set up such an agency is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Repeal of farmers debts by State Governments

672. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that in the recent meeting of National Development Council held in August, 1980 the Finance Minister has okayed the repeal of farmers debts by the State Governments;

(b) if so, whether the Centre propose to replenish the loss incurred in this regard by the State Governments; and

(c) the names of State Governments and the quantum of such debts that have been repealed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) In the last meeting of National Development Council. the Finance Minister had

stated that while a blanket writing off of the agricultural and cooperative loans have very serious repercussions in respect not only of recycling of funds but also of future growth of cooperative institutions, circumstances may exist in some states which necessitate some action being taken by them. The State concerned is the best judge in this matter. The Finance Minister appealed to the State to excercise the utmost caution and see that they do not erode the confidence of the people in respect of institutions as institutions of credit.

(b) No Central grant is proposed to be provided by the Central Government to the State Governments for this purpose.

(c) Government of Tamil Nadu announced their decision to write off Rs. 16 crores of taccavi loans and Rs. 42 crores of principal and interest on cooperative loans outstanding against small farmers. The Government of Maharashtra contemplates paying the principal and interest due from small farmers as on 30-6-79 to the respective financial institutions and has made a budget provision of Rs. 49 crores for this purpose. The Government of Kerala announced the decision to waive interest on all loans taken by farmers owning less than 2 hectares prior to 1-4-76 and to make good the less sustained by the credit agencies on this score. The Government of Orissa proposed to provide debt relief to farmers in chronically drought affected areas and has sought central grant of Rs. 22.50 crores for this purpose.

पर्यटन के संवर्धन के लिए राष्ट्रीय नीति

673. **श्री अशोक गहलोत :**

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा :

क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश में पर्यटन के संवर्धन के लिए किसी राष्ट्रीय नीति का अनुसरण कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में राष्ट्रीय नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग). पर्यटन के बारे में एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाने का मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

जीवन रक्षक औषधियों तथा बनस्पति तेल पर बिक्री-कर

674. **श्री छीतू भाई गामित :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर, 1980 में दिल्ली में आयोजित मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में जीवन रक्षक औषधियों और बनस्पति तेल पर से बिक्री कर हटाने और उसके स्थान पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने के बारे में निर्णय किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कुछ राज्यों ने इस का विरोध किया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या है और उन्होंने किस आधार पर इसका विरोध किया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) . (क) (i) बिक्री कर के स्थान पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने (ii) केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर; (iii) राज्य बिक्री कर और (iv) चुंगी से संबंधित मामलों पर विचार करने के लिए 16 और 17 सितम्बर 1980 को दिल्ली में मुख्य मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था । सम्मेलन के समापन अधिवेशन में एक संकल्प स्वीकार किया गया था । संकल्प में समाहित एक मद इस आशय की थी कि हाथी समिति द्वारा सूचीबद्ध जीवन रक्षक औषधियों और

वनस्पति पर बिक्री कर के स्थान पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया जाये ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) केरल, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यो ने इसका विरोध किया था, क्योंकि उनका विचार था कि इससे उनके राजस्व पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा और कर लगाने की राज्य सरकारों की शक्तियों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगेगा । इसके अतिरिक्त पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने इस आधार पर अपनी असहमति व्यक्त की थी कि राज्य सरकार ने, भारत संघ के विरुद्ध एक मुकदमा दायर किया हुआ है, जिसमें अन्य बातो के साथ-साथ, अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क (विशेष महत्व की वस्तुएं) अधिनियम, 1957 को चुनौती दी गयी है और यह मामला अभी उच्चतम न्यायालय के विचाराधीन है ।

Strike by employees of Air India at Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta

675. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India employees at Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta have been on a strike for some days;

(b) whether in the meanwhile, the Air India has derecognised the Air India Employees' Guild; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a). A section of the employees of Air India have been on strike.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Air India derecognised the Air India Employees' Guild from 26th October, 1980, as the Guild went on an illegal strike on 3rd September, 1980 in ground support department, New Terminal Building, Bombay Airport and then again went on an indefinite illegal strike with effect from 24th October, 1980 without giving any notice of strike as required under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

Concessions by Air India to foreign Tourists

676. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tourist traffic boon to the country is showing signs of decline;

(b) whether it is a fact that Air India has been giving 20 to 40 per cent concessions to the foreign tourists in tariff and how far this has helped to boost the traffic inflow;

(c) whether Government have tried to find out if the fall in traffic can be arrested through agressive public relation and publicity in foreign countries and if so, the details of the action plan drawn, if any, in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. In absolute numbers, the tourist arrivals have shown a gradual increase over the years as the figures of the past five years given below will show:

1975	465,275
1976	533,951
1977	640,422
1978	747,995
1979	764,781

(b) and (c) Air India is carrying a considerable amount of tourist traffic from various areas of the world at several laid-down IATA concessional fares where reduction in such concessional fares vis-a-vis normal fares ranges between 25 per cent to 55 per

cent. These concessional fares are one of the factors which has helped to increase the flow of tourist traffic to the country. The other major contributory factor in increasing the flow of tourist traffic to the country has been the marketing strategy undertaken by the Department of Tourism through its overseas tourist offices. This covers extensive advertising and public relations, holding of seminars/workshops and India evenings, participation in fairs and exhibitions, screening of promotional films, etc. In addition the Department also has a programme of inviting foreign travel agents and tour operators, travel writers and publicists, TV and film units in order to promote India abroad as a major tourist destination to help increase the inflow of tourist traffic.

स्थानों को पूरक सेवा से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव

677. श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिन स्थानों के लिए इंडियन एयरलाइन्स सेवाएं उपलब्ध नहीं है उनके लिए पूरक सेवा आरम्भ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). तीसरी वायु सेवाओं/फीडर विमान सेवाओं के परिचालन के सामान्य प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है । तथापि, सरकार ने उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में फीडर सेवाओं के परिचालन का सिद्धांत रूप में अनुमोदन कर दिया है । जहां तक अन्य स्थानों का संबंध है निर्णय अभी लिया जाना है ।

Drive by State Governments in connection with hoarded essential commodities.

678. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state.

(a) what are the details regarding the intensive drive launched by the State Governments in connection with hoarded essential commodities; and

(b) the names of the States in which drive started in the beginning of this year and total extent of essential commodities recovered and the persons arrested on charges of hoarding, blackmarketing and profitieering?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b) All the State Governments Union Territory Administrations, who are the enforcing and implementing agencies for the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 have launched intensive drives to enforce the provisions of the Price Display Orders, Storage Control Orders and Price Control Orders as well as other regulatory measures issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to curb anti-social activities like hoarding and blackmarketing etc.

As a result of stricter enforcement of the above measures, 12,418 persons were arrested and essential commodities like Foodgrains (73,880 Qtls), Edible Oils and Vanaspati (47,593 Qtls, 16,832 Tins & 51,271 Litres), Sugar (40,399 Qtls), Kerosene Oil (7,60,297 Litres and 6 drums), Diesel (7,78,497 Litres and 5 drums), Petrol (3,938 Litres), Cement (59,987 Bags and 6473.5 Qtls) and many other essential commodities were recovered during the period from January to July, 1980. Up till now 246 persons have been ordered to be detained under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of

Essential Commodities Act, 1980. They have been urged to intensify the dehoarding operations, from time to time.

Export of capital from India to Asian countries.

679. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of Asian countries to which the financial Capital from India had been exported and amount of money invested there country-wise; and

(b) what are names of the financial Institutions or Companies which invested there?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Reduction in Air fare on Srinagar-Leh route

680. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines air fare between Srinagar and Leh is much higher than the routes of similar distances elsewhere in the country;

(b) what is the aerial distance and flying hours between Srinagar and Leh and Srinagar-Delhi;

(c) whether Government are considering the demand made by the public of Ladakh to reduce or subsidise the airfare on the Srinagar-Leh route as in vogue on some of the air routes in the Eastern sector; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The fare is comparatively higher.

(b) The requisite information is as under:

	Aerial Distance in miles	Flying time
Srinagar/Delhi .	419	1 hr. 10 mts.
Srinagar/Leh . .	168	40 mts.

(c) and (d) Indian Airlines has already introduced a round-trip discounted fare for travel on Srinagar|Leh|Srinagar sectors with effect from 1st May, 1980. The discount is 25 per cent on round-trip Journeys.

Routes to be covered by Proposed Third Airline Service in North Eastern Region

681. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by his Ministry to start Third Air-Line Service in the North-Eastern Region;

(b) if so, which of the routes would be covered by the proposed Third Air-Line Service; and

(c) will the unemployed Commercial Pilots of the North-Eastern Region be given preference in employment for the new Air-Line Service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Government have approved in principle operation of feeder services in the North-Eastern Region.

(b) Route pattern is being worked out; and

(c) They would be considered subject to their fulfiling the required qualifications, experience etc.

Setting up of a Unit Trust Like Organisation in Kerala

682. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has sought the Centre's permission to set up a 'Unit Trust' like organisations for mobilising the gulf money for productive enterprises;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Indo-Singapore Trade

683. SHRI R PRABHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were held in New Delhi during September this year to increase and diversify Indo-Singapore trade; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was agreed that exchange of business delegations between the two countries may be encouraged for increasing trade.

Construction of Airport at Hubli

684. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) which are the new airports to be taken up for construction during the present plan period;

(b) whether the construction of Airport at Hubli is to be taken or abandoned for ever; and

(c) if it is to be taken up, when?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) Construction of new aerodromes at Calicut and Port Blair is likely to be considered in the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal at present to construct an aerodrome at Hubli. This project is likely to be considered in the context of Third Level Air Services which is under consideration of the Government.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाव पर चीनी का आयात

685. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीनी के आयात के लिए भारत सरकार ने दूसरे देशो से लेन-देन किस महीने में किया और उस समय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में चीनी का भाव क्या था; और

(ख) कितनी मात्रा में चीनी खरीदी गई और भारत कब पहुंची और थोक विक्रेताओं अथवा आम लोगों को यह किस दर पर उपलब्ध की गई ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) अप्रैल, 1980 में उस समय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में प्रचलित सर्वोत्तम उपलब्ध कीमत पर 2,00,000

मे० टन (±10 प्र०श०) चीनी के आयात के लिए एक संविदा की गई थी ।

(ख) जुलाई, अगस्त तथा सितम्बर, 1980 के दौरान एक क्रमबद्ध ढंग से कुल 1,80,245 मे० टन की मात्रा पहुंची ।

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयातित चीनी की रिलीज राज्य अभिकरणो, बल्क उपभोक्ताओ तथा साधित खाद्य पदार्थों के निर्यातको को खाद्य विभाग द्वारा नियत निम्नलिखित दरो पर खाद्य विभाग द्वारा जारी किए गए आवंटन आदेशों के आधार पर की गई :—

550 रु० प्रति क्विंटल खुले सागर पर (हाई सीज)

560 रु० प्रति क्विंटल घाट पर ।

580 रु० प्रति क्विंटल बन्दरगाह स्थलों पर राज्य व्यापार निगम के गोदामों से निकलते समय ।

Air Strips

686. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of air-strips constructed at various district head-quarters of the country;

(b) the names of districts where no air strip has been constructed;

(c) the demand, if any, made by the State Government or any public representative;

(d) whether it is a fact that no strip has been constructed at Dungarpur, a tribal district; and

(e) whether the long awaited demand for construction of an air strip is being considered by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). There are 373 aerodromes in all in the country as detailed below:

(i) Central Government Aerodromes (Civil) including 4 international Airports.	89
(ii) Defence aerodromes	126
(iii) State Government aerodromes	135
(iv) Private owned licenced areodrames	23
Total:	373

Some of them may be at the District Headquarters cities. There is no policy to airlink all district headquarters. So far no State Government or public organisation has made a request for construction of aerodromes at each district headquarters.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No Sir. Neither Indian Airlines nor any private operator, has indicated plan to operate air service to Dungarpur.

Public Sector Financial Institutions holding Equity Shares in Companies

687. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies in different categories in which the Public Sector Financial Institutions including those of the State Governments hold more than 25 per cent of the equity share holdings; more than 50 per cent of the preference share holdings; and more than 75 per cent of debentures;

(b) the names of the Companies belonging to the Monopoly Houses in which the largest block of share is held by Public Sector Financial Institutions including those of State Governments and their Agencies; and

(c) do such companies as under (a) and (b) have nominees of the Public Sector on their proportional representation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) On the basis of the information available with Government, the names of the companies registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969 in which the equity holding (including preference shares) of the Public Financial Institutions, namely, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India and Unit Trust of India as on the 31st December, 1977 was 25 per cent or more of the paid-up capital of these companies are given in statement—I.

(b) The names of the companies registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969 in which the equity holding (including preference shares) of the Public Financial Institutions as on the 31st December. 1977 was 40 per cent or more of the paid-up capital of these companies are given in statement II.

(c) Public Financial Institutions do exercise the right to nominate their reprecentatives on the Boards of assisted concerns where substantial financial assistance has been sanctioned and/or where equity involvement is large and/or where the condition as to conversion of loans into equity has been stipulated. In deciding the number of representative, the institutions take into consideration their financial stake and the functioning of the company.

Statement I

Names of the companies registered under section 26 of MRTP Act, 1960 (as on June 1978) in which the equity holding (including preference shares) of the Public Financial Institutions as on 31-12-1977 was 25 per cent or more of the paid-up capital of these companies:—

A.C.C. GROUP

1. ACC Vickers Babcock Ltd.

ASHOK LEYLAND GROUP

2. Ashok Leyand Ltd.

BAJAJ GROUP

3. Bajaj Electricals Ltd.

BANGUR GROUP

4. Fort Glaster Industries Ltd.
5. Shree Digvijay Cement Company Ltd.
6. West Coast Paper Mills Ltd.

BHIWANDIWALA GROUP

7. Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd.

BIRD HEILGERS GROUP

8. Titaghur Paper Mills Ltd.

BIRLA GROUP

9. Bally Jute Co. Ltd.
10. Hindustan Motors Ltd.
11. Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd.
12. Mysore Cements Ltd.
13. National Engg. Industries Ltd.
14. Orient Paper Mills Ltd.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN GROUP

15. Bombay Suburban Electricity

DUNLOP GROUP

16. Dunlop India Ltd.

ESCORTS GROUP

17. Escorts Ltd.

GOENKA GROUP

18. Angle India Jute Mills Co. Ltd.

ICI GROUP

19. Alkali & Chemical Corpn. Ltd.

J. K. SINGHANIA GROUP

20. J. K. Industries Pvt. Ltd.
21. Straw Products Ltd.

KAMANI GROUP

22. Kamani Engg. Corpn. Ltd.

KIRLOSKAR GROUP

23. Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd.

24. Kirloskar Pneumatics Co. Ltd.

LARSEN & TOUBRO GROUP

25. Hindustan Brown Beveri Ltd.

MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA GROUP

26. International Tractor Co. of India Ltd.

27. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.

MODI GROUP

28. Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.

NAIDU V. R. GROUP

29. Madras Aluminium Co. Ltd.

PARRY GROUP

30. Cauvery Sugar & Chemicals Ltd.

31. Deccan Sugar & Abkkari Co. Ltd.

RAUNAQ SINGH GROUP

32. Bharat Gears Ltd.

SHAW WALLACE GROUP

33. Shaw Leiner

SHRI RAM GROUP

34. Jay Engg. Works Ltd.

35. Shri Ram Bearings Ltd.

SHRIYANS PRASAD JAIN GROUP

36. Plastic Resins and Chemicals Ltd..

SOMAIYA GROUP

37. Somaiya Organics (India) Ltd.

TATA GROUP

38. Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd.

39. Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.

40. Swadesi Mills Co. Ltd.

41. Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.

42. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.

43. Voltas Ltd.

THAPAR GROUP

44. United Collieries Ltd.

THIAGARAJA GROUP

45. Sree Sivakami Mills Ltd.

WALCHAND GROUP

46. Cooper Engg. Ltd.

47. Premier Automobiles Ltd.

OTHER SINGLE LARGE UNDERTAKINGS

48. Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd.

49. Indian Cements Ltd.

50. Indian Cable Co. Ltd.

51. Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd.

DOMINANT UNDERTAKINGS

52. Central Pulp Mills Ltd.

53. Enfield India Ltd.

54. Fit Tight Nuts and Polts Ltd.

Statement II

Names of the companies registered under section 26 of MRTP Act, 1969 (as on June, 1978) in which the equity holding (including preference shares) of the Public Financial Institutions as on 31st December, 1977 was 40 per cent or more of the paid-up-capital of these companies:

BOMBAY SUBURBAN GROUP

1. Bombay Suburban Electricity.

KAMANI GROUP

2 Kamani Engg. Corporation Ltd.

KIRLOSKAR GROUP

3. Kirloskar Pneumatics Co. Ltd.

SINGLE DOMINANT UNDERTAKINGS

4. Central Pulp Mills Ltd.

Air Service between India and Zimbabwe

688. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India is going to have air service with Zimbabwe, as a step towards strengthening cordial relation with the newly independent country;

(b) whether any survey for the link has been conducted; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Survey report indicated that the Indian Community settled in Zimbabwe is around 15,000. In view of the large Indian community and also possibility of promoting tourist traffic from Zimbabwe to India, the survey team has recommended a weekly service between Bombay and Salisbury.

जयपुर-चितौड़ और उदयपुर-चितौड़ विमान सेवा

689. **प्रो० बिमला कुमारी शक्तावत :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में ऐतिहासिक नगर चितौड़गढ़ में प्राचीन संस्कृति के मूल्यवान स्मारक विद्यमान हैं;

(ख) इस क्षेत्र का पर्यटन की दृष्टि से विकास करने के विचार से सरकार की योजना का स्वरूप क्या है; और

(ग) क्या विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए जयपुर-चितौड़ तथा उदयपुर-चितौड़ विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने की कोई योजना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत चितौड़-गढ़ में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

गुजरात को कच्चे लोहे की मांग

690. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात की कच्चे लोहे (पिग आयरन) की वार्षिक मांग कितनी है और वह कितनी पूरी की जाती है,

(ख) इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ग) इस वर्ष 30 अक्तूबर, 1980 तक कितनी मात्रा में कच्चे लोहे का आवंटन किया गया है और गत दो वर्षों की तुलना में यह कितना कम था ; और

(घ) नये उद्योगों के परिणामस्वरुप कच्चे लोहे की मांग में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) *तथा* (ख). कच्चे लोहे की मांग का राज्यवार अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है। कच्चे लोहे का राज्यवार आवंटन करने की भी कोई व्यवस्था नही है।

(ग) संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति द्वारा लोहे का इस्पात सामग्री के वितरण के लिए जारी किए गये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुसार कच्चे लोहे का वितरण अब 1976–77 से 1978–79 के तीन वर्षों में की गई औसतन खरीद के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। इस आधार पर गुजरात की सभी इकाइयों की कुल खरीद लगभग 11,000 टन प्रतिमास बैठती है। इसकी तुलना में अप्रैल से अक्तूबर, 1980 में सप्लाई 66,500

टन अथवा लगभग 9,500 टन प्रतिमास बैठती है। इस प्रकार इसकी मांग की पूर्ति 86.4 प्रतिशत की गई है जबकि राष्ट्रीय औसत 84 प्रतिशत के लगभग बैठती है।

(घ) सम्भवत: माननीय सदस्य का संकेत राज्य-वार मांग निकालने में नए उद्योगों को दी जाने वाली रियायत से है। जैसाकि प्रश्न के भाग (क) तथा (ख) के सम्बन्ध में ऊपर दिए गए उत्तर में बताया गया है राज्य-वार मांग का अनुमान नही लगाया गया है अत: नए उद्योगों को रियायत देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पीतल के मुरादाबादी बर्तनों का निर्यात

691. **श्री अशफाक हुसैन** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार कितने मूल्य के पीतल के मुरादाबादी बर्तनों का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) अमरीका, सोवियत रूस तथा अरब देशों को किए गये निर्यातों का अलग-अलग मूल्य कितना है ; और

(ग) क्या अरब देशों को किये गए निर्यात में कम मूल्य के अथवा अधिक मूल्य के बीजक बनाने के मामलों का भी पता लगाया गया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) निर्यातों के क्षेत्र-वार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। 1978–79, 1979–80 और 1980-81 के दौरान भारत से निर्यात की गई धातु की कलात्मक वस्तुओं के मूल्य निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं :—

1978–79	51.67 करोड़ रु०
1979–80	44.88 करोड़ रु० (अनन्तिम)
1980–81	8.36 करोड़ रु० (अनन्तिम)

(अप्रैल-जून, 1980)

(ख) चूंकि क्षेत्र-वार निर्यात आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते, अत: एक क्षेत्र से विश्व के विभिन्न भागों को किये गये निर्यातों के आंकड़े सप्लाई करना संभव नही है।

(ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Import of More Sugar to Meet Shortage

692. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether 2 lakh tonnes of sugar has been imported to meet the shortage;

(b) whether the quantity imported will be sufficient to meet the shortages;

(c) if not, whether Government are considering to import more sugar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A contract for the import of

about 2 lakh MTs of sugar was concluded in April, 1980, to augment the stock of sugar in the country. A total quantity of 180, 245 MTs has been received in the country.

(c) No proposal to import more sugar is at present under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

Joint Venture in Nigeria for Collection of Raw Nuts

693. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up a joint venture in Nigeria for collection of raw nuts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) So far no proposal to set up a joint venture in Nigeria for collection of raw nuts has been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Flora

694. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to ban the export of flora from the country, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Amount of foreign exchange earned during the last 5 years, year-wise was as under:—

EXPORT OF FLORICULTURAL PRODUCTS

YEAR	VALUE (Rs. Lakhs)
1974-75	11·20
1975-76	18·24
1976-77	24·28
1977-78	75·49
1978-79	80·06

Implementation of Wage Agreement in Steel Plants

695. SHRI MOHD. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how far the last wage agreement in Steel Plants has been implemented;

(b) if the agreement has not been implemented fully, the reasons thereof;

(c) details of implementation of the agreement in various Steel Plants; and

(d) what steps have been taken to remove the various anomalies arising out of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (c). The Memorandum of Agreement has been implemented in all the Steel Plants in respect of minimum wage, revised wage structure, dearness allowance, fixation of pay, payment of allowances, life cover scheme, additional leave benefits, transport subsidy, retirement gratuity, etc.

(b) Some aspects of the agreement viz. Joint Administration of unpaid wages, Steel workers relief and Rehabilitation Trust, abolition of contract

labour on jobs of perennial and permanent nature have not been implemented so far due to certain legal administrative and procedural difficulties. Certain other recommendations like building of houses are being implemented to the extent allowed by the annual financial outlay of the industry. Status/position in respect of this as well as other items, which have not been implemented, is discussed by the partite forum at the national and plant levels.

(d) The National Joint Committee for Steel Industry has appointed an Anomolies Committee consisting of four representatives of workers and the Chief Personnel Manager/Personnel Managers of Steel Plants to resolve all the anomalies arising out of the agreement. The Committee has already resolved a majority of the anomalies and the remaining are scheduled to be discussed in its meeting on 27-11-1980.

नष्ट होने वाली वस्तुओं के समक्ष दिये गये बैंक ऋण

696. **श्री दौलत राम सारण** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शीघ्र नष्ट होने वाली वस्तुओं के समक्ष दिये जाने वाले बैंक ऋणो को न्यूनतम लाभांश, ब्याज की न्यूनतम दर तथा ऋण के स्तर निश्चित कर के, चयनकृत ऋण नियंत्रण पद्धति द्वारा प्रतिबंधित कर दिए गये हैं, और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा विशेष रूप से अनुमोदित मामलो मे उक्त चयनीकृत ऋण नियंत्रण से छूट दे दी गई है ; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) किन-किन वस्तुओं को शीघ्र नष्ट होने वाला समझा जाता है तथा किस-किस आधार पर ; और

(घ) उक्त चयनीकृत ऋण नियंत्रण योजना कब शुरू की गई थी तथा इसको लागू करने का प्रयोजन क्या था और इससे क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-वित्त मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) से (घ). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक कतिपय अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण अथवा कमी वाली वस्तुओ (जिनका जल्दी खराब होने वाली होना आवश्यक नहीं है) की जमाखोरी के लिए, बैंक वित्त के उपयोग को निरुत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1956 से, इस प्रकार की वस्तुओं पर चयनात्मक आधार पर ऋण सम्बन्धी नियत्रण रखता रहा है। इस समय, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाली वस्तुएं ये है :— (i) खाद्यान्न और दालें (ii) रुई और कपास (iii) तेलहन और उनके तेल (अर्थात् मूगफली, तोरिया/सरसों, आरंडी, तीसी और बिनौला); वनस्पति समेत (iv) चीनी, गुड और खाडसारी (v) सूती कपड़े, सूती व मनुष्य-निर्मित रेशो और धागों समेत सूती कपड़े और मनुष्य-निर्मित रेशों से तैयार कपडे। सामान्य भाषा मे इन में से किन्हीं भी वस्तुओ को "नष्ट होने वाली" (पैरीशेवल) अर्थात् बहुत जल्दी खराब होने वाली वस्तुओं के रूप मे वर्गीकृत नही किया जाता। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा हिदायत जारी करके इस योजना से छूट दी जाती है। अन्य मामलो मे जहां किसी वस्तु को इस योजना से मुक्त रखने की माग की जाती है, मामलो के गुणावगुणो के आधार पर निर्णय किया जाता है। चयनात्मक आधार पर ऋण नियत्रण करने का उद्देश्य यह है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में ऋण पर नियंत्रण रखना वांछनीय हे उन मे कतिपय कडी शर्तें निर्धारित कर के तथा कतिपय तरजीह प्राप्त क्षेत्रों

को दिये जाने वाले ऋण में वृद्धि करने के लिए रियायती शर्तों का निर्धारण करके ऋण देने की व्यवस्था का विनियमन किया जाए। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा किये जाने वाले इन नियंत्रणों से वांछित दिशा में ऋण प्रदान करने तथा बैंक ऋण की सहायता से सट्टेबाजी के तौर पर स्टाकों की जमाखोरी को रोकने में सहायता मिली है।

Airlines Threat to Skip Delhi

697. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Airlines' threat to skip Delhi" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi dated the 24th October, 1980;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) the measures which he proposes to take to meet the situation and set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government is alive to the problems of delay in clearance of passengers at the four international airports. Such problems are not unusual even at major international airports in the event of multiple arrival/departure of aircraft. Government is continuously searching for areas for speeding up the clearance process. The most recent effort has been the elimination of P.O.E. (Protectors of Emigrants) check at the airports from 1st November, 1980.

News Item Captioned "Tea Industry's Woes Mounting"

698. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Tea Industry's woes mounting" appearing in the 'Financial Express' dated the 5th October, 1980;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps which he proposes to take to save the Tea Industry from impending ruination and fall in exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The position of the Tea Industry is kept under constant review by the Government. There has been no fall in exports; export of tea during the first six months of 1980-81 is provisionally estimated at 92.36 m. kgs. valued at Rs. 175.37 crores as against 89.16 m. kgs. valued at Rs. 151.97 crores during the corresponding period of last year. The unit value realised is also higher by Rs. 1.94 per kg. for the same period.

Although there was a fall in auction prices due to a slump in domestic demand, the position has since improved.

Government continues to provide various incentives for encouraging the export of tea and to strengthen India's position in the international market. Government has already accepted the majority of the recommendations of the Tandon Committee on Tea Marketing and these recommendations are under implementation. Efforts are also being made to reach an international agreement on tea. India is also actively participating in the activities of the International Tea Promotion Association which has undertaken generic promotion campaigns in various importing countries.

New Air Terminal at Delhi

699. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned some amount for the construction of the new Air Terminal for Delhi;

(b) if so, how much and whether other international Airports have also been sanctioned some amounts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Construction of a New International Passenger and Cargo Terminal Complex at Delhi airport at an estimated cost of Rs. 63.95 crores has been sanctioned by the Government. Construction of the second module of the New International Passenger Terminal Complex at Bombay airport at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.49 crores has also been sanctioned by the Government. So far as Madras and Calcutta airports are concerned, the International Airports Authority of India proposes to spend Rs. 3.04 crores and Rs. 1.95 crores respectively towards interim modifications of the existing terminal building and other capital works during 1980-81.

Tourist Sports in Keonjhar District of Orissa State

700. SHRI HARIHAR SAORAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the tourist spots situated in the Keonjhar district of Orissa State;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to open a tourist Centre at Keonjhargarh to attract the tourists; and

(c) if so, the steps taken so far to open such Centres?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). No detailed survey has been undertaken by the Department of Tourism, Government of India, to identify tourist spots in Keonjhar district of Orissa. However, the tourist spots in Keonjhar district which are visited by domestic tourists are Keonjhar, Khandadhar, Sanghagara, Badaghagara, Sitabinji etc. These places being of local importance, the development of these centres falls within the purview of the State Government.

Third Level Air Service for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

701. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURSIM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have decided to have third-level air service in the North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, when the said service will be commenced and what are the places to be connected;

(c) whether Government of India have received representations from any sources in this connection to have the same third-level air service facilities for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which is one of the remotest territory of our country; and

(d) if so, what decision has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Government have approved in principle operation of feeder services in the North-Eastern Region. Route pattern and other associated details are to be finalised. It is likely to commence from 26-1-1981.

(c) and (d). A proposal was received from Andaman and Nicobar Administration to airlink various islands in Andaman & Nicobar and the same is under examination.

Rise in Prices

702. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has evaluated the steady rise in prices of items of essential/non-essential commodities in recent months, if so, what is the percentage of price increase in the wholesale and retail market since last six months showing comparative figures of last year; and

(b) in view of the said steep rise of prices, what economic measures Government have taken to curb price rise in the near future, with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No separate indices are compiled for essential/non-essential commodities. A statement showing the monthly movements of the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) for broad groups and the All India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (1960=100) for the period March 1980 to September 1980 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1379/80.]

(b) The Government has taken several anti-inflationary measures to bring down prices. Some of the important anti-inflationary measures taken by the present Government are as follows:

(i) The prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Essential Supplies Ordinance, 1979, has been revalidated. The State Government have been asked to effectively enforce the existing enactments to deal with hoarders, blackmarketeers and other anti-social elements.

(ii) The public distribution system is being revitalised and streamlined. It has been decided to make the public distribution system a permanent feature of the economy. The States have been asked to ensure that retail outlets are opened quickly in rural and isolated areas.

(iii) The position regarding availability, prices, stocks and movement of sugar is being monitored on a day-to-day basis and a cell has been set up in the Department of Food. The maximum permissible limits of sugar stocks held by wholesalers have been reduced and imports of sugar to the extent of 2 lakh tonnes were arranged for the sugar year 1979-80. Excise Rebate for early crushing of sugarcane in the 1980-81 season was given and the excise concession on khandsari was withdrawn. Non-levy sugar was also distributed at fixed price following an informal agreement with Sugar Mills. For the current-sugar season State Governments have been asked to ensure that the khandsari units do not start operations before 1-11-1981 in order to prevent diversion of sugarcane from sugar factories. Futures trading in gur remains suspended since March, 1980. The margins of bank advanced against gur and khandsari were further raised by R.B.I.

(iv) Over 10 lakh tonnes of edible oils was imported during the oil year 1979-80, of which over 3 lakh tonnes has been made available directly to consumers through the Public Distribution System.

(v) Manufacturers of leading tooth paste, toilet soap were pursuaded in August 1980 to effect reduction in prices within a stipulated period.

(vi) A control room at the Centre has been established to monitor prices. in the first instance, of nine essential commodities, namely, rice, wheat, vanaspati, edible oils, sugar, diesel, kerosene, soft coke and salt.

(vii) Money and credit policy continues to be strictly resticite with a view to checking excess liquidity in the system.

Memorandum from Trade Union Organisations in Government Rubber Plantations

703. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memorandum/representation from the Government rubber plantations owned by the Rubber Board in the Union Territory of A&N Islands, from the trade union organisation, if so, what are their demands and what action Government contemplate to take;

(b) whether Government are planning to hand over those rubber plantations to the A & N Forest Development and Plantation Corporation; and

(c) if so, when it will be done and what protection would be provided to the employees already working in those plantations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Labour Union of Katchal Rubber Plantation Project in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has recently presented to the Officer incharge of the Project a memorandum containing demands for wage increase, increase in allowance for rubber tappers and factory workers and increase in quantum of festival advance etc. The project authorities have already granted increase in festival advance. Other demands are under negotiation.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) Actual date of handing over charge has not been decided so far. The question of providing protection to the employees already working in those plantations will be dealt on its merits.

Expenditure on Publicity of Flight between Madras and Port Blair

704. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines had proposed to operate their Boeing service from Madras to Port Blair effective from 1st October, 1980 and wide publicity was made; if so, what was the total amount incurred on publicising the said flight in detail;

(b) the reasons in detail for cancellation of the said flight after incurring such a huge loss; and

(c) whether the Indian Airlines will be operating the said flight in the near future if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The total expenditure incurred by Indian Airlines on advertising the proposed service was Rs. 1,03,000/-.

(b) Advance booking varied between 10 to 12 passengers in either direction on the proposed Boeing-737 service against capacity of 126 passengers. In view of poor response, Indian Airlines decided on cancellation.

(c) Indian Airlines is keeping constant watch on the traffic on Madras-Post Blair sector. The present traffic demand does not justify operation of B-737 service on this route. As and when traffic on this sector improves and operation of a Boeing 737 becomes commercially viable, Indian Airlines will consider introduction of such a service.

भीलवाड़ा, राजस्थान में अभ्रक तैयार करने का कारखाना

705. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय अभ्रक व्यापार निगम अभ्रक के निर्यात

हेतु अभ्रक तैयार करने के लिए भीलवाड़ा (राजस्थान) में एक कारखाना स्थापित कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और इसका उत्पादन लक्ष्य क्या है ; और

(ग) आगामी तीन वर्षों के लिए इसमें उत्पादन के क्या लक्ष्य रखे गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में भारतीय अभ्रक व्यापार निगम द्वारा एक प्रस्थापना तैयार की जा रही है।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रस्तावित कारखाने का उत्पादन लक्ष्य इस योजना को अन्तिम रूप देने के बाद ही बताया जा सकता है।

Trade Deficit

706. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the first quarter of the financial year (April—June 1980) trade deficit was to the tune of Rs. 988 crores due to increase in growth of imports by 30 per cent; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps Government proposes to take to fill up the gap?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

1. According to latest provisional figure, the deficit of India's foreign trade during the first quarter of the current financial year i.e. April-June 1980 amounted to Rs. 1240.61 crores, exports were valued at Rs. 1565.05 crores and imports Rs. 2803.65 crores. As compared to the provisional figure in the corresponding quarter of the previous period, the imports during this quarter were higher by 63 per pent.

2. The phenomenal rise in imports is chiefly on account of acceleration in world prices of POL and allied products. The Government has recently taken a number of measures to promote exports. This includes the following:—

(i) Exclusion of production for export for the purpose of "licensed capacity" and "dominance".

(ii) Permission to allow production of new article for export where there is a variation of the article, an industrial unit is licensed to manufacture.

(iii) Favourable treatment to technology imports for export production which involved lumpsum payment of royalty.

(iv) Free trade zone like-treatment to all 100 precent export oriented units.

(v) To allow automatic expansion to an expanded list of industries for the purpose of increasing production for export.

(vi) Selective relaxation in restrictions imposed on new industrial undertakings in metropolitan cities to such units which produce for exports.

3. In addition, the Ministry of Commerce is also exploring the possibility of increasing exports of public sector undertakings. The EXIM BANK which will be set up shortly. is expected to enlarge the provision of export finance. The proposal to reduce delays in the disbursement of drawback and simplification of procedures in also under examination.

Deposits of Calcium Tungsten and Tin in Hutti Gold Mines in Raichur

707. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether sizeable deposits of calcium Tungsten and tin have been found in Hutti Gold Mines in Raichur;

(b) if so, steps proposed to exploit the deposits;

(c) whether any efforts are being made to establish a visible calcium Tungsten Project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) 57,000 tonnes of in-situ scheelite ore averag-Limited also propose sending ing 0.15 percent WO3 have been proved by M/s. Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited. A resource of 1.6 million tonnes of 0.01 to 0.02 per cent scheelite (Calcium tungsten) has been estimated in Hutti area, Raichur district (Karnataka) by the Geological Survey of India. Traces of tin have been found in one of the samples of Scheelite sent to United Kingdom. No quantitative estimate of tin deposits has so far been made as it is still under preliminary study.

(b) to (d). The Indian Bureau of Mines has conducted pilot plant benefication studies to produce scheelite concentrates. M/s. Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited are considering the feasibility report submitted by the Indian Bureau of Mines. M/s. Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited also propose sending samples to United Kingdom for pilot plant studies in order to obtain a second opinion for maximum recovery of scheelite concentrates. A view regarding setting up of a project can be taken only after the results of pilot plant studies are known and feasibility reported finalised.

Production loss in Rourkela Steel Plant due to Shortage of Coal

708. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of coal the production of Rourkela Steel Plant has been considerably reduced; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken to cope with the demands of the Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following steps have been taken to cope with the demands of the Steel Plants:—

(i) Government have asked the Steel Authority of India to maintain close and constant liaison with coal supplying agencies and Railways to secure maximum supplies of coking coal for all their steel plants, including the Rourkela Steel Plant,

(ii) Inter-ministerial|inter-departmental meetings are held by the Department of Steel,

(iii) Government have also allowed import of 5 lakh tonnes of coking coal which will have some impact on the availability of coking coal for this plant, and

(iv) Permission has been given by the Government to the Steel Authority of India Ltd. to import another one million tonne of coking coal.

Promotion of Key Punching Operators in Directorate of Customs and Excise

709. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Key Punching Operators in the Dire-

ctorate of Customs and Excise, who have passed the departmental examination for U.D.Cs;

(b) how many of them have actually been appointed as UDC; and

(c) whether Government propose to create sufficient number of UDCs posts in order to appoint the qualified candidates as UDCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) At present there are 85 Key Punching Operators in the Directorate of Statistics & Intelligence of Customs and Central Excise Department, who have passed the departmental examination for promotion as U.D.C.

(b) While none of these 85 persons has yet been promoted as they have not completed the minimum qualifying service prescribed for promotion as UDC, the Key Punch Operators appointed prior to 1974, and 17 Key Punch Operators appointed subsequently, have been promoted as U.D.Cs. Presently, there are no more vacancies in the grade of U.D.C. in this Directorate.

(c) The posts of U.D.Cs are created with reference to the work-load and relevant norms and not merely for making promotions from lower grades. The cases of existing Key Punch Operators eligible for promotion to the grade of U.D.C. will be considered for such promotion in due course as and when the vacancies in the grade of U.D.C. are available.

Amount advanced to Ex-servicemen for self-Employment

710. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount advanced to the Ex-servicemen for self-employment in each of the districts of Bihar and each of the blocks in Darbhanga and Madhubani and on what terms; and

(b) what steps are being proposed to ensure self-employment to all ex-servicemen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The present data reporting system does not envisage collection of separate information in respect of advances granted to Ex-servicemen for self-employment. Total advances of all public sector banks to professionals and self-employed in the State of Bihar as at the end of December, 1979 amounted to Rs. 5.37 crores covering 39161 borrowal accounts. District-wise figures are however, not available. Advances to such borrowers form part of Priority Sector advances qualifying for preferential treatment and liberal terms. Banks have also introduced innovative schemes for rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen and war widows who have been given agencies for distribution of petroleum products by Indian Oil Corporation.

E.E.C. Aid for Soyamilk Plants in Madhya Pradesh

711. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of the European Economic Community recently visited India and held discussion with Madhya Pradesh Government to establish four soyamilk plants in the State, as reported in the 'Indian Express' of 16th October, 1980;

(b) if so, the location thereof together with the details of annual production capacity of each plant, when the plants are expected to be erected and start functioning and expected expenditure to be incurred thereon; what ratio will be given by European Economic Community; and

(c) the extent to which these plants will be in a position to meet milk requirements of the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) A team of the European Economic Community had preliminary discussions to appraise a soyabean development project for establishment of four solvent extraction plants for oil in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The Project Report prepared by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has suggested locations for the plants in the soyabean growing areas of Madhya Pradesh namely, Dewas, Shahjehanpur, Itarsi and Sehore. Further studies are being carried out to determine the optimal location of these facilities. The report envisages four plants, each with a 200 tonnes perday capacity. The project is expected to be completed within five years from the date of approval. The Project cost has been indicated as Rs. 2700 lakhs. No aid commitments have yet been made by the E.E.C.

(c) Does not arise, as the Project pertains to oil extraction and not milk.

Loss of Revenue due to Piracy in Cassettes

712. SHRI R. V. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are incurring heavy losses in excise and sales-tax because of piracy of cassettes and record and if so, the annual amount;

(b) is it due to any lacuane in law or indifferent enforcement;

(c) has any collusion with Government officials been detected; and

(d) what steps have been taken to prevent this loss to the Exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). Information relating to Central Excise duty is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Levy of tax on sales of goods taking place inside a State is a State subject under the Constitution. The administration of Central Sales tax levied on inter-State sales of goods under the provisions of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 has also been entrusted by law to the State Governments who collect and retain the proceeds thereof. The Central Government, therefore, does not have information relating to sales-tax, asked for in the Question.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा राजस्थान में किसानों को दिये गये ऋण

713. **आचार्य भगवान देव** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा राजस्थान में किसानों को दिए गए ऋण वहां की जनसंख्या के अनुपात में और अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बहुत कम हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा वर्ष 1979–80 के दौरान राजस्थान के किसानों को और अन्य राज्यों के किसानों को दिए गए ऋण की अलग-अलग धनराशि क्या है ; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष के दौरान उन्हें कितनी राशि का ऋण दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप वित्त मंत्री श्री मगन भाई बारोट) : (क) से (ग). किसी राज्य में किसानों की दिए जाने वाले ऋणों की

पर्याप्तता अथवा अन्य बातों का अनुमान केवल जनसंख्या के सिद्धांत के अनुसार ही नही लगाया जा सकता है । वातावरण तथा आधारभूत सुविधाओं में विद्यमान विविधताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस प्रकार के मामलों में अन्तरराष्ट्रीय तुलना करना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा । इसके अलावा, आंकड़े केवल खातों की संख्या के बारे में उपलब्ध हैं, वित्तपोषित किसानों की संख्या के बारे में नहीं। फिर भी, दिसम्बर, 1979 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा राजस्थान में दिए गए कृषि अग्रिमों तथा उत्तरी क्षेत्र के अन्य राज्यों की तुलनात्मक स्थिति और अखिल भारतीय आंकड़े नीचे दिए जा रहे है :—

राज्य/क्षेत्र	खातों की संख्या (लाख में)	बकाया रकम (करोड़ रुपये)	रकम प्रति खाता (रुपये)
हरियाणा	1.73	120.84	6972
हिमाचल प्रदेश . . .	0.71	10.30	1456
जम्मू और कश्मीर . . .	0.52	7.55	1455
पंजाब . . .	1.99	157.73	7924
राजस्थान . . .	1.94	106.82	5504
उत्तरी क्षेत्र . .	9.04	445.61	6325
अखिल भारतीय . . .	79.04	2585.95	3268

वाणिज्यिक बैंक राज्यवार कृषि वित्त प्रदान नहीं करते । किसी राज्य में दिए जाने वाले बैंक-अग्रिम कई बातों जैसे ऋण की आवश्यक मात्रा, ऋण उपयोग की क्षमता, संबंधित क्षेत्र में सहकारी समितियों जैसी ऋण प्रदान करने वाली संस्थाओं की सापेक्षिक सामर्थ्य अथवा कमजोरी, आधारभूत सुविधाओं की मौजूदगी, वसूलियों आदि पर आधारित होते हैं ।

Seizure of Sugar in Ghaziabad intended for being smuggled to Pakistan

714. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a racket was discovered with the seizure of 300 tonnes of sugar in Ghaziabad which were intended for being smuggled to Pakistan;

(b) if so, the names of the persons that were arrested in this connection;

(c) what is according to Government the quantum of sugar that finds its way to Pakistan every year and the precise steps taken to check it; and

(d) whether the high prices of sugar are partially responsible for such smuggling activities is creating scarcity in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Availability of Coking Coal to Burnpur Steel Plant from Chasnala Colliery

715. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the programme of availability of coking coal to Burnpur Steel Plant from the captive mine of the Chasnala Colliery was upset; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). During 1979-80, against the plan of producing 270,000 tonnes of coking coal, Chasnala colliery of the Indian Iron and Steel Company actually produced 473,000 tonnes. During April to September, 1980, however, there was some shortfall in production due to heavy rains in August and September, and fires in the coal seam. The actual production during this period was 124,000 tonnes against the plan to produce 170,000 tonnes, for reasons stated above.

यूरोपीय सांझा बाजार के साथ भारत का सहयोग

716. श्री विनोद गुप्तेमबार : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूरोपीय सांझा बाजार के साथ भारत के सहयोग के बारे में गत दिसम्बर मे बुसेल्स मे भारतीय राजदूत द्वारा की गई वार्ता के अब तक इस मामले में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) यूरोपीय साझा बाजार के साथ ऐसे सहयोग के मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) :

(क) भारत तथा यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के बीच तथा वाणिज्यक और आर्थिक सहयोग करार सम्पन्न करने के लिए वार्तायें काफी अग्रवर्ती स्थिति में है और इन्हें इस वर्ष के समाप्त होने से पूर्व अंतिम रूप दे दिया जा सकता है ।

(ख) मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के व्यापार तथा आर्थिक संबंधों को बढ़ावा और उसका विविधीकरण करना है जिसमें उद्योग, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, गवेषणा तथा विकास तथा तीसरे देश की परियोजनाओं में संयुक्त उद्यमों के क्षेत्रों में सहयोग देना भी शामिल है ।

Era Sezhiyan Committee Report on L.I.C.

717. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Era Sezhiyan Committee report on Life Insurance Corporation of India;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) decision if any taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Urgent steps are being taken to place copies of the Main Conclusions and Recommendations contained in the Report on the Table of the House.

(c) The report is under consideration of the Government.

Aircraft for Feeder Line Services

718. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Braganza Committee report regarding suitable aircraft for feeder line services in India;

(b) if so, the main recommendations; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Report submitted by the Committee is under examination by Government.

Allotment of Foodgrains, Sugar and other Essential Commodities to Bihar

719. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly quota and allotment of foodgrains, sugar and other essential commodities to Bihar during the last four months for distribution through public distribution system and the date of lifting those allotments by it, monthwise;

(b) whether it is a fact that in a majority of districts of Bihar a drastic cut in supply of wheat and sugar has been made from 1 kg. to 250 grams per unit per month in ration shops during the last four months due to non-supply or meagre supply of those commodities by the Centre; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to fulfil the quota of those commodities to Bihar in terms of supply and within what period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): (a) Information regarding allocation and supply of wheat, rice, kerosene oil, levy sugar, cement, soft coke and edible oils to Bihar is annexed.

(b) and (c). Information has been called from the State Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha after it is received.

Statement

Allotment of *Rice* & *Wheat* from July, 80 to Oct. 80, to Bihar Supplies/Lifting of *Rice* & *Wheat* from June, 80 to Sept. 80

	(In '000 tonnes)					(In '000 tonnes)		
	Rice	Wheat PD	Mill	Total		Rice	Wheat	Total
July . . .	65·0	60·0	45·0	170·0	June	3·1	100·1	103·2
August . . .	85·0	30·0	21·73	136·73	July	9·7	83·4	93·1
Sept. . . .	85·0	30·0	21·73	136·73	Aug.	8·6	58·5	67·1
Oct. . . .	85·0	20·0	20·0	125·0	Sept.	16·4	46·3	62·7

Kerosene oil.

Figures in metric tonnes

Months	Allocation	Sales	
July, 80	20800	19726	
August, 80	20300	16896	
September, 80.	21200	19958	(Provisional)
October, 80.	18090	9809	(1—15th).

Levy Sugar

Month.	Quantity allocated.	Quantity lifted from factories by FCI	Quantity issued by FCI to State Govt.
July, 80.	26945·1	30587·5	26399
Aug., 80.	26945·1	23176·4	29847
Sept., 80.	26940·5	27691·1	24505
Oct , 80.	26941·2	20874·4	28770·2

Cement:

Allocations and despatches of cement to Bihar during the current and previous quarter have been as under :

Period	Allocations	Despatches.
	(In tonnes)	
Quarter III/80 July to Sept., 80.	2,35,700	1,94,917
Quarter IV/80 Oct , to Dec., 80	2,32,700 (Pro-rata monthly) 77,567	76,053 (Provisional.) (In the month of Oct., 1980).

Soft Coke:

Against a programme of 60,000 tonnes per month of soft coke for Bihar, the actual movement has been 55,000 tonnes per month during the period April-Sept., 1980 which was about 9000 tonnes per month higher than the movement in the corresponding period of last year. Since the bulk of the soft coke is moved by road and there are adequate pit head stocks of soft coke (2,25,000 tonnes) any increase in demand for Bihar can be met in full.

Edible Oils

(In M. Tonnes)

Allocation and lifting during the oil year 1979-80 (November 1979 to October, 1980)

RBD Palm oil		RSO (Refined	
Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting
3100	3251	2500	1357

Change in Economic Policy due to Rising Inflation

720. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

SHRI HARINATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rise in inflation and the prices of essential commodities in the country since January, 1980, month-wise;

(b) what are the steps Government have taken or propose to take to arrest these two economic evils; and

(c) do Government propose to bring about a change in the economic policy for solving the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The information since January 1980 about the month-wise rise in inflation and in the prices of essential commodities as measured by the All-India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (1960—100) is given in the attached statement.

The Government has taken several anti-inflationary measures which include: (i) strengthening the public distribution system (ii) augmenting internal supplies through imports (iii) restraining undue expansion in money supply; (iv) curbing anti-social activities such as hoarding and black-marketeering and (v) increasing production. The price situation is being kept under constant watch and further suitable anti-inflationary measures will be taken as and when considered necessary.

Statement

Period	All-India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (1960=100)	% change over the previous month
December 1979	374	
January 1980	371	—0·8
February 1980	369	—0·5
March 1980	373	+1·1
April 1980	375	+0·5
May 1980	382	+1·9
June 1980	386	+1·0
July 1980	394	+2·1
August 1980	397	+0·8
September 1980	402	+1·3

Removal of Licensing Constraints to Boost Export Prodction

721. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to boosting export production, Government have lately decided to free it from licensing constraints and those relating to import of technology;

(b) if so, the precise decision taken in this regard; and

(c) what is Government's policy with respect to large houses in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Government has recently made the following decisions:

1. **Production forexports:**

(i) In order to encourage increased production for export, export production should be outside the licensed capacity for any industrial undertaking. This would mean in determining whether production of industrial unit has exceeded licensed capacity or otherwise, its export would be automatically excluded. Till such time an enabling provision is made in the I(D&R) Act, executive instructions may be issued to this effect.

(ii) Exports will be kept out while computing the production of an undertaking for considering the question of its dominance as dominance of an industrial unit will be determined only with reference to its sales in the domestic market.

2. **Facility for Automatic Growth:**

In allowing automatic expansion for the industrial units including those attracting 'dominance' under MRTP favourable consideration will be given for their previous export performance.

3. **Definition of 'New Article' in the Industries (D&R) Act:**

In executing export commitments, there is a need for flexibility of operation within an industrial licence of the unit. For instance, an industrial undertaking that is licensed for a product under generic description will be permitted production of a product for export which is only a variation and thus obviating the need for the licensing formalities.

4. **Technology:**

It is necessary to continuously update technology for export production so that international standards of quality design and performance are met by our exports. To achieve this, it is necessary to have liberalised policies and procedures for imports of technology. Applications for technology imports which involve only lump-sum payment of royalty would therefore be considered more liberally. Permissible royalty rates could also be higher for the export sales vis-a-vis domestic sales. Such facilities would widen technology choices of industrial units that are engaged in export production. Existing procedures of permitting such imports would be further decentralised and streamlined.

Trade ties between India and Kuwait

722. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Amir of Kuwait during his recent visit to India had a series of talks for improving the economic and trade ties between India and Kuwait; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held and the prospects of improvement of economic and trade relations, which emerged therefrom during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). During the visit of H.H., the Amir

of Kuwait to India some discussions took place for further improving economic and trade ties between India and Kuwait. The Kuwaiti Minister of Commerce and Industry and our Commerce Minister discussed broad matters relating to the trade between India and Kuwait and expressed satisfaction at the gradual growth in the trade between the two countries. At the same time, the two Ministers agreed on the need for further efforts to identify new areas of industrial and commercial cooperation between the two countries. In this context, the two Ministers agreed to consider the possibilities of setting up joint venture projects in India with Kuwaiti financial collaboration in fields like petro-chemicals, fertilisers, power, cement, paper and paper pulp It was agreed that a high-powered technical team from Kuwait could visit India to explore the possibilities in this regard.

2. Both the Ministers agreed to further bridge the information gap between the traders and the industrialists of the two countries and for this purpose it was agreed that trade fairs and exhibitions could be organised in Kuwait and exchange of business visits between the two countries would be encouraged. The Kuwaiti Minister of Commerce and Industry also met the Union Minister of State for Industry and discussed possibilities of India's participation in the industrial development of Kuwait Kuwaiti investment in India and joint ventures in third countries.

3. The Finance Minister of Kuwait also met our Foreign Minister and during the discussions both the Ministers expressed the desire to increase economic cooperation between the two countries.

4. In the concluding round of talks between our Prime Minister and H.H.. the Amir of Kuwait, it was agreed, amongst other things on the need for taking various steps including exchange of delegations and holding of exhibitions for further expansion of trade between the two countries. The two sides also agreed to study Kuwaiti participation in the development and industrialisation of India on investment basis and for mutual benefit.

Withdrawal of Countervailing Duties imposed by U.S.A. on Imports of Indian Textiles

723. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government has since agreed to withdraw the countervailing duties imposed by it on imports of Indian textiles in July this year;

(b) if so, the details of the new agreement; and

(c) how far the Indian textile exports are likely to get a boost thereby?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). On 26th June, 1980, the US Department of Commerce made a preliminary determination that the export cash rebate programme of the Government of India on certain textiles and textile mill products constituted a subsidy and that the subsidy amounts were as follows:

(i) Cotton make-ups 5 per cent.

(ii) Men's garments 7 per cent.

(iii) All woollen items except woollen yarn 7.5 per cent.

(iv) Cotton fabrics 10 per cent.

(v) All items made of manmade fibres except yarn, thread and cordage 15 per cent.

(vi) Other cotton manufactures 2.5 per cent.

Provisional countervailing duties at the above rates were levied on the imports of these items to off-set these subsidies. These levies were ordered to be collected in the form of bonds/ securities.

For making a final determination, the US Department of Commerce investigated the Cash Compensatory Support given by the Government of India for textiles and came to the conclusion that the primary purpose of the scheme is to rebate indirect taxes, which otherwise remained unrefunded, to Indian exports of textiles. As such rebating is not considered a subsidy under the GATT Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures for the purpose of levying countervailing duties, the US Department of Commerce made a final determination on 24th September, 1980 to the effect that the Government of India does not provide export subsidies on textiles or textile mill products. Accordingly, they have cancelled their earlier order authorising levy of provisional countervailing duty on the imports of these items from India.

(c). If countervailing duties had been imposed, there would have been set-back to Indian exports of textiles to the USA. In fact, during the period of continuance of provisional duty, a number of exporters were asked by U.S. buyers to suspend shipment of goods pending final determination. This had created an uncertain atmosphere in textile trade in the USA. As the USA have now withdrawn the countervailing duties the threat of a major impediment to our exports has been lifted.

Indo-Swiss Joint Commission

724. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Session of the Indo-Swiss Joint Commission to discuss trade and economic relations between the two countries was held in the third week of September, 1980; and

(b) if so, the precise issues discussed therein and the outcome of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Second Session of the Indo-Swiss Joint Commission was held in Berne from 18—23 September, 1980.

(b) During the discussions, matters relating to trade policy, trade promotion, problems of Swiss firms operating in India in the fields of watch, machines and chemical industries, Indo-Swiss collaboration, including third country ventures as well as other matters like GSP., Investment Policy, double taxation etc., were discussed. Both the sides agreed that there was considerable scope for increasing Indo-Swiss economic cooperation including the volume of Indo-Swiss trade and possibilites of Indo-Swiss industrial collaboration and joint ventures in third countries.

Demand and Supply Position of Newsprint

725. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the demand and supply position of newsprint paper during each of the last three months;

(b) whether Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society has found the State Trading Corporation responsible for newsprint shortage;

(c) if so, the facts and steps taken and the results achieved; and

(d) percentage of the newsprint supply which is met by imports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The requirement of imported newsprint projected by the Registrar of Newspapers

papers for India, and its supply position during the last three months, is as follows:—

Month	Demand	Supply
	MT	MT
August '80	26,000	26,144
September '80	26,000	26,349
October '80	26,000	24,019

(b) and (c). From time to time, IENS brings to the notice of STC difficulties being faced by their members regarding supply of newsprint. Whenever complaints are received STC takes the appropriate steps to remove these difficulties.

(d) 85 per cent of the newsprint requirement is met by imports.

Unaccounted Cash and Jewellery Found in Income Tax Raid on Premises of Eros Cinema

726. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unaccounted cash and jewellery worth millions of rupees were found in the recent income-tax raid on the business premises and residence of the owner of Eros Cinema, Mr. R. S. Sood;

(b) if so, the details of cash and jewellery discovered;

(c) whether any case has been charged against the concerned persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. During the course of search conducted by the Income-tax Department on 14th and 15th October, 1980 at the residential and business premises of Shri R. C. Sood, and his family members, cash amounting to Rs. 4,17,210/- and jewellery worth Rs. 12,01,885/- was found. Out of the above cash amounting to Rs. 3,70,000/- and jewellery worth Rs. 12,01,883/- have been seized by the Income-tax Department.

Detailed investigation in these cases is in progress and action will be taken against the defaulters according to law.

Amount Lent by Financial Institutions to Monopoly Houses

727. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what is the total amount lent by public-financial instituation to the concerns managed or owned by the various Monopoly Houses formally registered under the MRTP Act and the total mount invested by those Houses themselves including the proportion of their shares to the total invested amount in the specific concerns?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): The total amount disbursed till the 30th June, 1980 by the Public Financial Institutions namely Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to the monoply houses registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act 1969 was Rs. 732.23 crores.

As regards the amount invested by the monopoly houses themselves including the proportion of their shares to the total invested amount, information is readily available only in respect of the equity holdings of the top 10 monopoly houses viz. Birla, Tata, Mafatlal, J. K. Singhania, Thapar, I.C.L., Bangur, Shri Ram, Oil India and Scindia as on 1-2-1975. The requisite information is furnished in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

THE TOTAL PAID-UP EQUITY CAPITAL OF THE COMPANIES (BELONGING TO THE TOP 10 MONOPOLY HOUSES) AND THE TOTAL VALUE OF EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL HELD BY INDIVIDUALS WHO APPEAR TO BELONG TO THE INDIVIDUAL FAMILIES AND ALSO BY THE COMPANIES BELONGING TO THE RESPECTIVE GROUPS AND REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE MRTP ACT AS ON 31-12-1978

Position as on 1-2-1975 (Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Monopoly House	No. of companies in each Group in respect of which information is available	Total paid-up Equity Capital of the companies in column (3)	Equity holding of the monopoly house	Percentage of 5 to 4
1		3	4	5	6
1.	Birla Group	68	106.59	19.86	18·63
2.	Tata Group	35	115 54	19 88	17·21
3.	Mafatlal Group	14	40·47	13 85	34·23
4.	J. K. Singhania Group	28	24·06	10·14	42·14
5.	Thapar Group	29	28·10	11·60	41·30
6.	I.C.I. Group	7	41·87	2 10	5·00
7.	Bangur Group	47	25·79	7 09	27·5
8.	Shri Ram Group	13	23·77	1·26	5·30
9.	Oil India Group	2	29·25	..	..
10.	Scindia House	3	13·71	0·14	1 05

Availability of Coking Coal in Chasnalla Colliery

728. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether coking coal is available in Chasnalla Colliery; and

(b) whether the exploitation of this coal is proposed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE ANR STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Coking Coal is already being extracted from the Chasnalla Colliery by open cast mining. Plans are also under way for the development of the deep mine.

Research in SAIL

729. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether research is being conducted in the SAIL;

(b) if so the areas in which the research is being made; and

(c) the results achieved during 1979-80 in the research?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Research and Development Centre of SAIL has undertaken comprehensive technological Research in various areas of steel production. The areas covered so far are:—

(1) Coal and coke
(2) Raw Materials
(3) Iron Making
(4) Steel Making
(5) Mechanical working
(6) Product development
(7) Refractories
(8) Thermal Engineering
(9) Material technology
(10) Corrosion and Analysis
(11) Computerisation
(12) Instrumentation and Control
(13) Direct Reduction
(14) Plant Modernisation .

(c) Results achieved during 1979-80 are indicated below:—

(i) A technology for production of cold bonded pellets which is likely to contribute to energy conservation and utilisation of mines waste and plant waste;

(ii) Design and technology has been developed for Lime Dust injection into blast furnaces and is now being upscaled for use in one of the blast furnaces of Durgapur Steel Plant;

(iii) Technology have been developed for production of non-silicon electrical steel; production of HSLA Sections with addition of alloying elements and for production of semi-killed non-ageing deep drawing quality steel and production on commercial scale has already been started;

(iv) The Thermographic survey technique which helps in scheduling preventive maintenance of blast furnaces, hot metal mixer, gas pipeline, etc. has been developed and introduced in the steel plants.

Public Distribution System through Cooperation

730. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are intending to build up a public distribution system through cooperatives; and

(b) if so, when it will be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). Cooperative organisations have always been encouraged to participate in the public distribution system in the country. The Cooperative Marketing/the Cooperative Consumer Federations have been nominated by various State Governments for procurement and supply of various essential commodities through the outlets of the public distribution system. There are at present almost 70,000 outlets of the public distribution system in the cooperative sector. The existing policy of the Government is also to encourage the active association of the cooperative organisations with the public distribution system.

Bailadila Iron Ore Mines

731. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bailadila Iron Ore Mines were initially envisaged as a wholly Export-Oriented Project;

(b) whether it has now been decided to divert about 5.5 million tonnes of Iron Ore lumps to Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(c) if so, whether the decision of Government has thrown initial planning totally out of gear; and

(d) if so, what are reasons for (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 5.2 million tonnes of iron ore (both lump and fines) will be needed at the 3 million tonnes stage of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, which will be supplied from the operating mines at Bailadila. The surplus will continue to be exported.

(c) and (d). Planning is a continuous process. All factors such as decisions taken in the past and the advantages accruing from setting up a steel plant at Visakhapatnam have been taken into consideration while deciding to supply iron ore from Bailadila to the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.

Commissioning of 10-year Tourism Plan

732. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 10-year tourism plan is not likely to be commissioned in the near future; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MNISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). A 10-year Perspective Tourism Plan is under consideration. Meanwhile, a Five Year Plan in the context of the Sixth Plan (1980—85) is being finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Loss in SAIL

733. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL has incurred a loss of Rs. 71.15 crores in the first quarter of the current financial year; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and steps taken to ensure optimum production of steel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) incurred an estimated loss of Rs. 38 crores in the first quarter of the current financial year 1980-81.

(b) The main reasons for the loss was lower production of steel due mainly to severe constraints in the supply of coking coal and power. Some of the steps taken/porposed to be taken to optimise production of saleable steel at SAIL plants are as under:—

(i) To supplement the indigenous supply of coking coal, import-of 1.2 m.t. of coking coal was arranged in 1978-79. The entire quality has been received by August-September, 1980. Government have allowed further import of 0.5 m.t. of coking coal during this year and supplies have already started arriving. Global tenders for an additional 1.0 m. t. of coking coal have also been issued.

(ii) Steps have been taken to maximise production in the captive collieries of steel plants.

(iii) Power generation from captive units in the steel plants is being maximised.

(iv) As a long term measure, steps have been taken to augment the captive power generating facilities at Bokaro and Durgapur by 180 MW and 120 MW respectively.

(v) Close and constant liaison is being maintained with coal and power supplying agencies and the Railways so as to secure maximum supplies of coking coal and power. Constant monitoring of the position in

regard to the availability of coal and power is also being done at various levels through inter-Ministerial consultations. The Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure reviews the position regularly so as to ensure that necessary steps to improve the position are taken in the most effective and coordinated manner.

Setting up of Steel Plant at Paradip Port

734. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Germany and Britain have submitted detailed projects Reports regarding setting up of Steel Plants at Paradip Port; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Stabbing of Officers by Employees of Nationalised Banks

735. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and bank-wise number of cases of stabbing of officers by the employees of nationalised banks in the country; and

(b) the steps being taken to control the growth of such unhealthy and anti-social trends among the bank employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Crome Ores through Paradip Port

736. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the tonnage of chrome ores exported through Paradip Port during the last three years from both private and Government owned mines;

(b) what is the break up of the various mines of Orissa with particular reference to BAULA Mines of Keonjhar district;

(c) what is the total foreign exchange earned in terms of rupees during these years; and

(d) whether there have been decrease in export due to less haulage of ores from the Mines (BAULA) of Keonjhar district to the port and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Bulk of chrome ore is produced from mines situated in Keonjhar district of Orissa. The details in regard to mines-wise production are not readily available.

(c) Foreign exchange earned in terms of rupees from the export of chrome ore from Paradip Port during the last three years is as under:

Year	Foreign Exchange earned
	(Rs. in crores)
1977-78	7·81
1978-79	5·48
1979-80	15·05

(d) There has been no decrease in export of chrome ore during the last three years on account of less haul-

age of ores from the Mines in Keonjhar District to Paradip Port.

Statement

The quantity of chrome ore exported through Paradip Port during the last three years, both from private and Government owned mines, is as under:—

(Qty. in Metric Tonnes)

Year	Quantity Exported	Break-up of Govt./ Private Mines	
1977-78	82,000	Break-up of exports is not readily available.	
1978-79	83,000	Govt. owned Mines	47,000
		Private Mines	36,000
			83,000
1979-80	2,17,000	Govt owned Mines	1,14,000
		Private Mines	1,03,000
			2,17,000

Impact of budget on economic conditions of poor people

737. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the impact of the budget presented this year on the economic conditions of the poor people of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The Central Budget for the current year was presented to Parliament only five months ago. Therefore it is too early to study its impact on the economic conditions of the poor. The amelioration of the economic conditions of poor is a continuing objective of economic policy and could be achieved by a succession of five-year developmental Plans with a clear-cut strategy. Elimination of poverty and inequalities are among the major objectives of the framework of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 which has already been drawn up and approved by the National Development Council.

Retail prices of Vanaspati, Edible Oil, Sugar, Cotton etc.

738. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) region-wise open market retail prices of edible oil, sugar, cotton textiles, fish, meat, tea and eggs as on February 18, 1979, January 25, 1980, March 31, 1980, April 1, 1980, May 1, 1980, June 1, 1980, July 1, 1980, August 1, 1980, September 1, 1980, October 1, 1980 and October 15, 1980; and

(b) factors responsible for rise or fall in prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI PRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) Information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1380/80].

(b) Apart from the general inflationary situation, the increase in the prices of some essential commodities may be attributed to fall in production, widespread drought in 1979, increase in prices of petro-products, shortfall in power supply, transport bottleneck and the seasonality factor.

Expenditure on export promotion and Share of Cash subsidy

739. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) total expenditure incurred on account of export promotion year-wise from 1975-76 to 1980-81;

(b) share of cash subsidy during the above period year-wise;

(c) total trade surplus or deficit year-wise during the above period; and

(d) what is the impact of export promotion expenditure on country's to exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A statement is annexed.

(d) As a result of export promotion expenditure, exports from India have been growing steadily.

Statement

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Total expenditure on export promotion	Amount of Cash Compensatory Support paid	Balance of Trade
1975-76	148·34	136·09	−1222·95
1976-77	239·64	226·62	+68·46
1977-78	324·36	311·34	−621·03
1978-79	375·21	358·92	−1088·04
1979-80	360·96 (Provisional)	344·16 (Provisional)	−2256·69
1980-81 (from April, 1980 to Sept., 1980)	196·34 (Provisional)	188·75 (Provisional)	Will be known after the end of currant financial year.

Raids by Income-tax Department

740. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many raids were conducted by the income-tax Department in search for tax evaded income and wealth during the past three months;

(b) names, addresses, designations and particulars of persons whose residences or business premises were raided during this period;

(c) total amount of unaccounted money in cash and kind detected in each case; and

(d) what following-up action, if any, is being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. SISODIA): (a) Sir, during the last three months, i.e. August, 1980 to October 1980, the Income-Tax Department has conducted 1321 searches for unearthing concealed income and wealth. In these searches cash, bullion, jewellery and other valuables worth rupees 4.54 crores approximately have been seized.

(b) and (c). Considerable time and effort will be involved in giving

details of name, address and seizure made in the case of each search. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have information about a particular search, the same will be furnished.

(d) Detailed investigation in these cases is in progress and action will be taken against the defaulters evaders according to Law.

Stabilisation of wholesale prices

741. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) rate of rise or fall in percentage terms of the wholesale price index numbers for all commodities and food articles separately; monthwise from April to October, 1980;

(b) what is the basis of his assertion that the process of stabilisation of wholesale prices has started; and

(c) what is the nature of this stabilisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The monthly percentage variations in the All-Commodities Wholesale Price Index and Food Articles with 1970-71 as base, for the period, April-October 1980 are given below:

	Percentage Variations over the previous month	
	All Commodities Index	Food Articles Index
April 1980	+0·6	(−)0·4
May 1980	+2·5	+3·1
June 1980	+3·0	+1·8
July 1980	+4·1	+3·6
August 1980	+1·0	+1·1
September 1980(P)	+1·0	(−)1·4
October 1980(P)	+0·6	+2·0

P=Provisional data.

(b) and (c). The rate of inflation as measured by the Wholesale Price Index in the recent 3 months, August-October 1980 has come down to 1.1 per cent from 3.2 per cent in the preceding 3 months. The General Index of Wholesale Prices has fallen by 1.2 and 1.7 per cent during the two weeks ended 25.10.1980 and 1-11-1980—the latest available.

The modernisation in inflationary pressures is the result of the abatement of seasonal factors and anti-inflationary measures already taken by the Government. The outlook of agricultural production is good and industrial output has started pulling up. While it is not possible to insulate the economy from imported inflation and the continued rise in the prices of oil and oil products, the falling trend in prices augurs well and price situation is expected to show a reasonable degree of stability in the coming months.

Setting up of pelletisation plant at Kudremukh

742. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether two foreign Governments have evinced interest in setting up pelletisation plant at Kudremukh; if so, facts thereof;

(b) whether costly machinery and components would become rusty if the Kudremukh plant is not worked to full capacity;

(c) whether a labour force of 2,000 is almost idle and the annual loss on the project is likely to be rupees 100 crores;

(d) whether he has been successful in his visit to Romania in October and the Romanian Government have agreed to participate in setting up an integrated steel plant in India with iron ore available from Kudremukh project; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Only the Government of Romania has evinced interest in setting up a Pelletisation Plant at Mangalore based on Kudremukh concentrate. As offer has been received in this regard from a Romanian State Organisation by the Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.

(b) and (c). Only one out of the four production lines has been commissioning and testing of the equipber of personnel required for commissioning and testing of the equipment has been engaged. The Plant has not yet gone into commercial production.

The question of the machinery and components becoming rusty and the project incurring loss does not, therefore, arise at present,

(d) and (e). No offer has been made by the Government of Romania for setting up an integrated steel Plant in India based on Kudremukh Iron Ore concentrate.

Refusal of State Bank in Delhi to convert Gulf money into Indian currency

743. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank Authorities at Delhi Airport refused to convert Gulf money into Indian currency when 600 passengers arriving from Gulf countries on 20th October requested for it;

(b) were the passengers put to great difficulties and they were unable to go to their homes in various parts of Northern India; and

(c) what action has been taken and what steps ensured for elimination of such situations arising in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). State Bank of India has reported that it had to stop converting certain currencies into Indian currency temporarily but in order to avoid hardship to repatriates specially from the Middle East, the SBI has resumed purchasing quantities of some of these currencies. Above certain amounts the bank is prepared to accept these notes on collection basis and pay the proceeds on realisation from abroad without any restriction.

Tourist bookings on Indian Airlines

744. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what were the tourist bookings on Indian Airlines this winter season as compared to previous two seasons;

(b) has there been a sharp decline in the tourist bookings on Indian Airlines this year resulting in a drop of about 10 per cent and promoting Indian Airlines to cancel some of its flights,

(c) have efforts been made to find out the reasons; and

(d) if so, what are those and remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Excise duty on beedies

745. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardship to the Kerala Dinesh

Beedies running in the Cooperative Sector which employs over 25,000 people due to the imposition of the excise duty on beedies; and

(b) whether Government propose to exempt the beedi industry in the cooperative sector from excise duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA (a) and (b). Government have received a representation wherein it has, *inter alia* been stated that the Kera Dinesh Beedies Cooperative Society are facing competition from unbranded biri manufacturers and that branded biris produced in the cooperative sector should be exempted from the levy of excise duty. The representation is being examined by the Government.

Completion of enquiry into Crash of Aircraft in June, 1980 in Delhi

746. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enquiry instituted by the DGCA into the circumstances leading to the crash of the acrobatic aircraft resulting in leading to the death of Shri Sanjay Gandhi has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are considering to provide flying Clubs in India acrobatic aircraft and if so, whether the enquiry report has made any reference about the precautionary steps to be taken in regard to such aircraft and whether Government propose to abide by them before making such aircraft available to the flying clubs?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c): Do not arise.

Rise in Wholesale Price Index

747. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALA:
SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wholesale price index has been steadily rising since the presentation of the budget;

(b) if so, what has been month to month increase in price rise;

(c) what are the reasons for the continued increase in prices; and

(d) what steps have been taken to control the phenomenon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). The monthly rate of increase in wholesale price index (1970-71=100) since the presentation of the budget was: 4 1 per cent in July 1980, 1 per cent in August, 1,7 per cent in September and 0.6 per cent in October 1980. The rate of increase in the index has therefore come down. Indeed, in the two successive weeks ended 25th October 1980 and 1st November 1980 the Index has fallen sharply by 1.2 per cent and 1.7 per cent, respectively. The reasons for the continued increase in prices are: supply constraints caused by failure of the infrastructure, international factors, increase in the administered prices of certain commodities and the severe drought during 1979-80. Government has taken several anti-inflationary measures which include: (i) strengthening the public distribution system; (ii) augmenting internal supplies

through imports; (iii) restraining undue expansion in money supply; (iv) curbing anti-social activities such as hoarding and black-marketing and (v) increasing production. The price situation is being kept under constant watch and further suitable measures will be taken as and when necessary.

Anticipated Losses of Public Sector Undertakings

748. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector undertakings are likely to incur heavy losses during the current financial year as compared to the losses suffered by them during the earlier years;

(b) if so, the losses anticipated by the public sector undertakings (giving names thereof) during the current financial year as compared to the losses suffered by them during the last two years;

(c) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the functioning of these public sector undertakings; and

(d) if answer to part (c) be in the affirmative, the result thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to minimise the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) A reliable estimate of the 1980-81 public sector operating results will be possible only by about October, 1981. In the 1980-81 budget estimates, among the principal public sector enterprises, the Fertilizer and Coal groups may be expected to reduce their losses while the Steel Group may end with a reduced profit as compared to 79-80. The Petrochemicals, Shipping and Engineering groups also may be expected to do better. On the basis of a quick survey conducted by the Bureau of Public Enterprises for the quarter ending 30th June, 1980, all the public enterprises put together have suffered a net loss estimated approximately at Rs. 161 crores after providing income-tax of Rs. 38 crores by the profit-earning enterprises.

(b) A statement showing the losses incurred by the losing enterprises in the first quarter of 1980-81 as well as in the previous two years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1381/80*]. The losses for the first quarter are provisionally estimated.

(c) and (d). The Administrative Ministries constantly review the performance of the undertakings under their control for taking corrective steps wherever necessary. Recently Government have appointed an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohammad Fazal, Member of the Planning Commission, to examine the performance in respect of major Enterprises in the Steel, Engineering, Coal, Chemicals and Fertilizers and Shipping sectors. The Committee's work is in progress.

Privileges and Perks enjoyed by Vice-President of Super Bazars

749. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM. Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the privileges and perks being enjoyed by the Vice-President of the Super Bazars over and above the normal entitlement;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the circumstances under which the extra privileges have been provided to the Vice-President of Super Bazars; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Super Bazar/authority concerned in providing extra privileges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY) (a) to (c). It is presumed that the Question relates to the Super Bazar, Delhi which is under the administrative control of this Ministry. The Vice-President of the Super Bazar, Delhi is not enjoying any privileges and perks over and above the normal entitlement.

विदेशी मुद्रा रिजर्व में वृद्धि करने के उपाय

750. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार :**
श्रीमती कृष्णा साही :
श्री जी० एम० बनातवाला :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विदेशी मुद्रा रिजर्व बैंक में कमी आने से संबंधित समाचारपत्रों मे प्रकाशित समाचारों में क्या सच्चाई है ;

(ख) सही स्थिति दर्शाने वाले वास्तविक आंकडे क्या है , और

(ग) विदेशी मुद्रा रिजर्व बैंक में कमी के क्या कारण है तथा उसमें वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री
(श्री भगत भाई बारोट) :

(क) और (ख) : मार्च 1980 के अन्त में सोने और एस० डी० आर० को छोड़ कर भारत का विदेशी मुद्रा भडार 5163.66 करोड़ रुपये का था जो 7 नवम्बर, 1980 को 4965.72 करोड़ रुपये का रह गया, अर्थात् इस में 197.94 करोड़ रुपये की कमी हो गई । यह राशि **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की न्यास निधि (ट्रस्ट फंड) और प्रतिपूरक वित्तपोषण सुविधा (कम्पेन्सेटरी फाइनेंसिंग फेसिलिटि)** से की जाने वाली कुल मिला कर लगभग 815 करोड़ रुपये की निकासियों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद आंकी गई है ।

(ग) विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार में होने वाले परिवर्तन अन्य देशों के साथ भारत के लेनदेनों का निवल परिणाम होते हैं, जिनका ब्यौरा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा शोधन शेष के आंकड़ों का संचलन कर लिए जाने के बाद ही उपलब्ध होगा । किन्तु स्थूल संकेतों के अनुसार विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार (सोने और एस० डी० आर० को छोड़ कर) में कमी मुख्य रूप से बहुत बड़े व्यापारिक घाटे के कारण हुई है । यह घाटा एक ओर मध्यवर्ती वस्तुओं और कच्चे माल, खाद्य तेलों जैसी आम उपयोगी की वस्तुओं के अधिक आयात, कच्चे तेल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों, उर्वरकों, लौह और अलौह धातुओं आदि की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतो मे वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप आयात बिल के काफी बढ़ जाने और दूसरी निर्यातों के विकास की अपेक्षाकृत धीमी गति होने के कारण हुआ है ।

सरकार विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार पर दबाव को कम करने और उसके भावी विकास के मार्ग मे आने वाली रूकावटो को दूर करने के लिए कई उपाय करनी रही है जिनमे ये शामिल है .

1. कोयला, बिजली, रेल, पत्तन जैसे मुख्य क्षेत्रों के कार्य-निष्पादन और सामान्य मूलभूत ढांचे में सुधार के उपाय करना ताकि औद्योगिक क्षमता का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग सुनिश्चित हो सके और आन्तरिक उत्पादन में सुधार करना तथा आयात की आवश्यकताओं को भी यथासंभव कम करना ।

2. निर्यात की क्षमता वाली मदों के उत्पादन पर जोर देने जैसे निर्यात को

बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न करना ताकि निर्यात के लिए बड़ी मात्रा में माल उपलब्ध हो सके ; निर्धारित मूल्य (वेल्यू एडिड) की मदों और खासतौर से निर्मित और अर्धनिर्मित वस्तुओं के निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देना ; नौवहन की और पत्तनों पर भीड़ भाड़ की समस्याओं को हल करना और विदेशों में विपणन संबंधी आसूचना का समन्वय करना और उसे सुदृढ़ बनाना ।

3. चालू राजकोषीय वर्ष 1980–81 के लिए आयात नीति में निर्यात को प्रधानता दी गई है ।

4. देश में भेजी जाने वाली राशियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार ने अन्य योजनाओं के साथ साथ निम्नलिखित योजनाएं शुरू की है :—

(i) अनिवासी (बाह्य) खाता योजना, जिसके अन्तर्गत विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों को रुपए में विनिर्दिष्ट खाते खोलने की अनुमति दी गई है । ऐसे खातों की शेष राशि मुक्त रूप से प्रत्यावर्तित की जा सकती है और जमा राशि पर होने वाली आय भारतीय आयकर से मुक्त होती है ।

(ii) विदेशी मुद्रा (अनिवासी) खाता योजना जिसके अन्तर्गत विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों को विनिर्दिष्ट करेंसियों (पौंड, स्टर्लिंग अथवा अमेरिकी डालर) में खाते खोलने की अनुमति दी गई है और मूलधन और उन पर मिलने वाला ब्याज, जो आयकर से मुक्त होता है, उसी करेंसी में प्रत्यावर्तित किया जा सकता है ।

(iii) कतिपय औद्योगिक उपक्रमों में निवेश की अनुमति की योजना जिसके अन्तर्गत निवेश की गई 74 प्रतिशत राशि प्रत्यावर्तित की जा सकती है ।

(iv) नई भारतीय कंपनियों के नए इक्विटी शेयरों में 20 प्रतिशत तक पूंजी निवेश की अनुमति की योजना जिसे प्रत्यावर्तित किया जा सकता है ; और

(v) स्वदेश लौटने वाले भारतीयों के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा का हकदारी योजना (रिटर्निंग इंडियन्स फारेन एन्टाइटलमेंट स्कीम) जिसके अन्तर्गत अनिवासी भारतीयों को पहली नवम्बर, 1977 को अथवा उसके बाद भारत में अपने निवास का स्थानान्तरण करने पर, 10 वर्ष की अवधि तक देश में भेजी गई अथवा सामान्य बैंकों के माध्यम से लाई गई विदेशी मुद्रा के 25 प्रतिशत तक राशि विदेश यात्रा, डाक्टरी इलाज, विदेशों में बच्चों की शिक्षा, निकट संबंधियों को उपहार, व्यावसायिक उपयोग के लिए विशेष उपकरणों के आयात जैसे प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्तेमाल करने की अनुमति दी गई है, बशर्ते कि आयात लाइसेंस संबंधी औपचारिकताएं पूरी की गई हों, देश में भेजी जाने वाली राशियों के संबंध में सुविधाओं और प्रक्रियाओं आदि की बराबर समीक्षा की जाती है ताकि देश में भेजी जाने वाली राशियों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सके और विदेशी मुद्रा भण्डार में वृद्धि की जा सके ।

Shortage of essential Commodities

751. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the extent of shortage of essential commodities in the

country and the steps so far taken by Government to remove this shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): The overall availability of most of the essential commodities appears to be fairly satisfactory except some localised shortages of temporary nature mainly due to transport bottleneck. Free sale sugar and cement are reported to be in short supply.

The main thrust of the Government policy to improve the availability of essential commodities is to increase production. particularly of commodities in short supply. The public distribution system is being expanded and made a permanent feature of the economy. The number of fair price shops in the country is reported to have gone up from 2.35 lakhs in January, 1980 to 2.66 lakhs in October, 1980 Foodgrains for meeting the requirements of public distribution system through fair price shops to the extent they cannot be met from the State Government's stock are supplied to the State Government's from the Central Pool. Prices at which cereals are supplied to the State Governments from the Central Pool are subsidised. During the oil year 1979-80, 3.55 lakhs tonnes of imported edible oils were lifted by the States for distribution through the public distribution system against 93,000 tonnes during the preceding oil year. Arrangements for import of edible oils for the current oil year have been made to ensure adequate supplies through the public distribution system. Credit policy continues to be restrictive. The export of essential commodities is being regulated/banned. Some essential commodities in short supply are being imported. The provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and the orders issued under it as well as the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, are being enforced vigorously by the States.

Basis for increase in dearness allowance to Central Government Employees

752. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the recent increase in the dearness allowance to the Central Government employees was announced; and

(b) whether it is in the same ratio to consumer price index?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The last instalment of additional dearness allowance was sanctioned to the Central Government employees from 1st July 1980, when the 12-monthly average of the Consumer Price Index crossed 368 points at the end of June, 1980, registering an increase of 8 points over the index average of 360 at which the earlier dearness allowance had been sanctioned to the Central Government employees. The instalment which is according to the standard formula in force provides for 100 per cent neutralisation of the increase in the cost of living in the case of the employees getting pay upto Rs. 400/- p.m. and 75 per cent neutralisation in the case of the employees getting pay above that level and upto Rs. 100/p.m. Thereafter the extent of the neutralisation tapers off corresponding to the increase in the pay level.

Steep fall of steel production in integrated steel plants

753. SHRI K. M MADHUKAR:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the steel production in the integrated steel plants during the first half of the year 1980-81 has steeply fallen against the target;

(b) if so, the plant-wise details of production and target; and

(c) the reasons for fall in production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b).The table below indicates the target and production of saleable steel at the integrated steel plants during the first half of 1980-81 which shows that the production was 78.4 per cent of the corresponding target.

Plants	April– September, 1980		
	Target ('000 T)	Actual ('000 T)	Fulfilment to target (%)
B.S.P.	875	825	94 3
D.S.P.	417	238	57 1
R.S P.	496	358	72·2
B.S.L.	687	319	46·4
IISCO	243	239	98·4
TISCO	731	706	96 6
Total:	*3424	2685	78 4

*Excluding transfer of HR Coils from BSL to RSP.

(c) The main reasons for the shortfall in production have been severe constraints in the supply of coking coal and power.

Proposal for reduction in import list

754. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to make a drastic reduction in the imports list;

(b) if so, the items on which imports are going to be curbed and to what extent; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Import of coking coal

755. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow imports of coking coal on a permanent basis; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No such decision has been taken by the Government so far.

Setting up of aluminium complex in Orissa with French Collaboration

756 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have recently sanctioned the proposal of a huge aluminium complex to be set up in Orissa with French Collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard including those regarding its location and the likely period of its completion?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have sanctioned the establishment of an alumina-cum-aluminium complex in Orissa comprising:

(i) a bauxite mine at Panchpatmali with a production capacity of

2.4 million tonnes per year of bauxite to feed the alumina plant;

(ii) an alumina plant with a production capacity of 0.8 million tonnes per year at Damanjodi; and

(iii) an aluminium smelter with a production capacity of 0.218 million tonnes per year of metal at Talcher to be fully served by a captive power plant of appropriate capacity.

The estimated total cost will be Rs. 1242.4 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 167.5 crores. The project is expected to reach full capacity production according to the following time schedule, the periods being reckoned from the date of appointment of consultants and agreement with them becoming effective:

Bauxite Mine	.	63 months
Alumina Plant	:	70 months
Smelter	:	81 months

The major part of the project cost would be financed by a foreign financing package comprising of French Government. Special Loans, French Suppliers Credit and Euro-currency loans.

Group Insurance Scheme for Central Government Employees

757. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Central Government has framed a new group insurance scheme for the Central Government employees which will be compulsory for all those joining Government service after November 1, 1980; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving salient features of the Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The new Group Insurance Scheme applies to all Central Government servants including those in the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, and Defence except members of the armed and para military forces who have already a separate scheme of their own. Contract employees, persons on deputation from State Governments, public sector undertakings, or other autonomous organisations, locally recruited staff in the Indian Missions abroad, casual labourer, part-time and *ad hoc* employees will not be covered by the Scheme. The Scheme will also not apply to persons recruited under the Central Government after attaining the age of 50 years. It will be wholly contributory and self-financing. It will come into force w.e.f. 1st January 1982. It will be compulsory for all those employees who enter Central Government service after 1st November 1980. It will be optional for the employees already in service on 1st November 1980. If such employees prefer to opt out of the Scheme they may exercise an option to that effect upto 31st December 1980. otherwise there is no need for them to exercise any option. Those opting out of the new Scheme will continue to be under the existing Insurance Scheme (which provides for an insurance cover of Rs. 5,000/- on a uniform contribution of 50 paise per month upto 28 years of age and Rs. 5/- per month thereafter) till they cease to be in employment or account of retirement, resignation etc.

2. The rate of subscription under the new Scheme shall be Rs. 10/-, Rs. 20/- Rs. 40/- and Rs. 80/- per month for Group D, Group C, Group B and Group A employees respectively. The subscription shall be partly credited to an Insurance Fund and partly to a Savings Fund. From the Insurance Fund, payment will be made for an insurance cover of Rs. 10,000/-, Rs. 20,000/- Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 80,000/- to the families of Group D, Group C, Group B and Group A employees respectively, if they unfortunately die, due to any cause, while in service. From the savings Fund, an amount equal to the portion of subscription credited to this Fund together with interest thereon will be returned to the employees on cessation of their employment or to their families if they unfortunately die while in service. Based on current rate of interest it is estimated that on completion of 35 years of service, a Group D employee may get about Rs. 23,460/-, a Group C employee Rs. 46,980/- and Group B employee, Rs. 93,840/- and a Group A employee Rs. 1,87,680/- from the Savings Fund.

3. The employees entering service after the new Scheme comes into force shall be enrolled as members of the Scheme on the next anniversary of the Scheme. However, they will be given benefits of appropriate insurance cover from the date of joining Government service to the date of their becoming members of the Scheme on payment of a small premium of Rs. 3/- p.m. for every Rs. 10,000/- of insurance cover.

4. In the event of regular promotion of an employee from one Group to another, his subscription shall be raised, from the next anniversary of the Scheme, to the level appropriate to the Group to which he is promoted. Until the date of the next anniversary of the Scheme he shall continue to be covered for insurance for the same amount for which he was eligible before such promotion.

5. No loans or advances shall be paid to any member or other beneficiary of the Scheme from or against his accumulation in the Insurance Fund/ Saving Funds.

6. It will not ordinarily be permissible to finance the Scheme from the General/Contributory Provident Fund. However, if at any stage the position of an individual member does not permit him to subscribe to the Scheme and to the General/Contributory Provident Fund at the same time, he may be permitted to make, as a separate transaction, a non-refundable withdrawal from the General/Contributory Provident Fund of an amount equivalent to a year's subscription paid for the Scheme.

7. The subscription to the Scheme will form part of deductions allowable in respect of life insurance premia, contributions to provident fund etc., in computing the total income of the subscriber for the purpose of income-tax, except to the extent of the amount finally withdrawn from the General/Contributory Provident Fund on account of such subscription.

8. The Scheme is based on a mortality rate of 3.75 per thousand. If at any time the rate of interest changes and/or the cost of insurance changes, the benefits available from the Savings Fund will also change correspondingly.

9. The working of the Scheme will be reviewed every three years to ensure that the Scheme remains self-financing and self-supporting.

Enquiry Booth at Palam

758. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to enquire about the arrival time of a domestic flight at Palam Airport, one

has to pay Rs. 3 since the enquiry booth is inside the main hall and the person on duty at the gate does not allow anyone to go in unless he purchases a Rs. 3 ticket;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no arrival time table Board outside the hall for the convenience of public; and

(c) if so, do Indian Airlines propose to have a common inquiry booth outside?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Timings of arrival, departure and probable delay of flights are displayed on a board situated inside the building but clearly visible from outside. In addition, frequent announcements are made through the Public Address system and the Closed Circuit television, both inside and outside the arrival hall. For making further enquiries, it will be necessary to enter the terminal building after paying the admission fee. However, there is no proposal to set up an inquiry booth outside the terminal.

Income-tax Raids on premises of slum Landlords in Bombay

759. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as reported in *Hindustan Times* (October 27, 1980) that income tax authorities have raided the premises of slum landlords in Bombay;

(b) if so, the names of those whose premises were raided, and the total findings of these raids; and

(c) what follow-up action do the Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Names of the persons covered by the above search operation on 16th October 1980 are as under:

(1) Shri Kamalashanker Shukla

(2) Shri Amarnath Tiwari

(3) Shri Mahendra Kumar Agarwal

(4) Shri R. N. Kadri

(5) Shri Gilbert Misquitta

(6) Mohd. Salim Sheikh.

On the basis of preliminary enquiry, the income and wealth concealed by above persons is estimated around Rs. 75 lakhs.

Detailed and thorough investigation in these cases is in progress and action as warranted under the law will be taken against the defaulters.

Loss to Air India due to non-availability of Technical Personnel

760. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a larger number of technical persons left the services of Air India during the last one year;

(b) if so, the number of technical persons which left Air India within the last one year giving the main reasons for their leaving the service; and

(c) the extent to which the Air India had to incur loss because of maintenance lag due to non-availability of technical personnel and the steps taken by Government to fill up the gap?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). During the period from 1st January, 1980 to 31st October, 1980, 17 Engineers and 42 technician left the services of Air

India due to voluntary retirement/resignation etc., mostly for the purposes of joining other foreign carriers offering better emoluments.

(c) This has not resulted in cancellation of any flight and as such the question of loss of revenue does not arise. This has, however, led to certain back-log of work in the Engineering Department of Air India. To meet the situation, the Corporation has during the year 1979 recruited 77 graduate engineer trainees and is also in the process of recruiting another 50 graduate engineer trainees.

Introducing of Farm investment Programme by A.R.D.C.

761. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation is introducing a farm investment programme with the help of International Development Association to help Indian farmers; and

(b) if so, the details about the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). International Development Association has sanctioned three projects so far to the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) for financing investments for minor irrigation and other activities in agriculture in the country. Under these credit projects, the ARDC commits funds in areas where development potential exists, makes disbursements related to the progress of the project and claim re-imbursement from the International Development Association through Government of India at a specified percentage of ARDC's disburrements. The ARDC III Credit Project is in operation at present and the closing date of the same is December, 1981.

Progress of Salem Steel Plant

762. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of first stage of the Salem Steel Plant;

(b) the rated capacity of the plant and the time by which the first stage expected to be completed;

(c) whether the project is going according to the schedule; and

(d) how many technical personnel have been sent for training abroad?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Upto the end of October, 1980, 88 per cent of concreting work, 92 per cent of structural erection work and 13 per cent of equipment erection had been completed.

(b) The first stage of the project envisages an annual production of 32,000 tonnes of cold rolled stainless steel sheets and strips from purchased hot rolled coils. It is expected to be completed by September, 1981.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Forty-six.

Starting of New Steel Plants

763. SHRI C CHINNNASWAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the new steel plants which are proposed to be started during the current Plan, indicating the capacity proposed, time frame for completion and the collaboration agreement with foreign countries in each case?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Subject to satisfactory conclusion of negotiations woth foreign parties in regard to prices, quantum and terms of financing package, terms of implementation and buy-back arrangements for the

products, a decision, in principle, has been taken to set up a new steel plant at Paradeep. The proposed plant will have a capacity of 3.0 million tonnes per annum to be developed in almost two equal stages with possible provision for further expansion. The first stage for which negotiations are presently contemplated is expected to take about 48 months for its completion after a firm decision has been taken on the setting up of the proposed plant based on the offers in hand.

New Scheme for Gold Jewellery Export

764. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised new scheme for gold jewellery export; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A new Scheme called the "Scheme for Export of Gold Jewellery against gold supplied by the foreign buyer" has been notified *vide* public Notice No. 39-ITC(PN)/80 dated 14-10-80. The details of the scheme are given in the Annexure to the Public Notice, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1382/80].

सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया, सीतापुर के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध जांच

765. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया, सीतापुर के प्रबन्धक तथा दूसरे अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों की जांच से सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट): (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई जांच के आधार पर सीतापुर स्थित सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया की शाखा के कृषि सहायक श्री बृजभूषण तथा चार अन्य गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 467 के साथ पठित धारा 120ख, 420, 471 के अधीन विशेष दण्डाधिकारी, भ्रष्टाचार निरोध, लखनऊ के सामने अभियोग पत्र दाखिल किया गया है । मुकदमा चल रहा है और यह मामला न्यायाधीन है । सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया की सीतापुर शाखा के प्रबन्धक और अन्य कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध प्राप्त कतिपय अन्य शिकायतों की अभी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

Share of assets of Pre-Partition

766. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) India's share of assets, if any, which the Government of Pakistan owes to India;

(b) the extent to which the value of assets has risen consequent on devaluations in both the countries and delay in the settlement of the issue; and

(c) the reasons for delay in settling the issue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Pakistan's partition debt to India is of the order of Rs. 300 crores; the precise amount has not so far been agreed upon despite negotiations conducted on various occasions. The partition debt is expressed in and is repayable by Pakistan in Indian rupees. Due to delay in the settlement of the issue, no

instalment has been paid by Pakistan towards repayment of principal or interest. Because of this, the accumulated interest, even at the normal rate (2 7/8 per cent), now exceeds the amount of debt due from Pakistan.

Impact of the provisions of International Banking Act on the Indian Banks Operating in U.S.

767. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Banking Act enacted in 1978 and being implemented in phases seeks to bring foreign banks operating in U.S. under stricter regimentation to bring them on par with the domestic banks;

(b) if so, the impact of the provisions of the Act on the Indian Banks operating in U.S.; and

(c) the reaction of the Government with regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India have reported that the International Banking Act. 1978 of the U.S. establishes the principle of parity of treatment of foreign banks and U S. domestic banks in like circumstances *i.e.* the foreign banks operating in the U.S. are affored equal competitive opportunity *vis-a-vis* domestically chartered banks. The only provision under the Act, as well as rules thereunder which has been found objectionable is regarding the disclosure of information to the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The matter has already been taken up by the Reserve Bank of India with the concerned Authorities in U.S. with the view that Indian banks operating in U.S. should not be required to disclose any information which they are not required to disclose in India and that the information other than that published by the banks themselves is treated as confidential.

Exercise Interest Charged on Bank Advances to Small Scale Sector

768. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Wil the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to such cases where excessive interest had been charged on Bank advances from small scale sector;

(b) if so, the result thereof indicating the amount of the excessive interest charged; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The banks regulate their lending rates on advances to small scale industrial units in accordance with the parameters of the interest structure laid down by the Reserve Bank. Compliance with their directives or guidelines regarding interest rate structure is checked by Reserve Bank during the course of their periodical inspections of commercial banks. In a few cases where deviations from the directives/ guidelines are observed due to wrong interpretation or oversight of the directives at the ground level, these are taken up with the concerned banks for corrective action. Specific complaints in this regard received by the Reserve Bank or also investigated for necessary corrective action.

Concessions to Export-Oriented Units

769. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of concessions have been allowed to the 100 per cent export-oriented units by Government during the current year;

(b) if so, what are the concessions/facilities allowed so far; and

(c) what are the other proposals before Government to encourage exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-1383/80].

Work to Rule Agitation by Air India Employees

770. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI K. A RAJAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India Employees started "work to rule" agitation from 28 September 1980;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) steps taken to settle their demands?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, Air Corporations Employees' Union (ACEU) and Indian Aircraft Technicians Association (IATA) resorted to 'Work to Rule' effective 25th October, 1980 and 1st November, 1980 respectively demanding 20 per cent bonus for the year 1979-80. The agitation was withdrawn by Air Corporations Employees' Union and Indian Aircraft Technicians Association from 3rd and 6th November, 1980 respectively, after discussions in the presence of Regional Labour Commissioner(C), Bombay. The Unions agreed at the discussion to accept 8.33 per cent bonus under protest and thereafter refer the issue to Regional Labour Commissioner(C), Bombay, in terms of the provision in the Productivity Linked Bonus Agreement dated 14th October, 1979 and also to raise an industrial dispute under section 12(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Public Sector Hotels in Delhi not purchasing products made by blind

771 SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector hotels in Delhi are not purchasing the products made by the blind which are being purchased by the private hotels, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sugar purchased through S.T.C. during 1980

772. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar that has been purchased through the State Trading Corporation during 1980; and

(b) the quantity that has actually arrived in India from this total purchase and the ports at which consignments of this import arrived?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A contract was concluded for the import of 2 lakh MT (10 per cent) of sugar during 1980, at the best available international prices.

(b) Actual port-wise arrivals were as follows:—

Bombay	50,018 MT
Kandla	47,274 MT
Tuticorin	34,939 MT
Vizag	28,253 MT
Haldia Calcutta	19,761 MT
	1,60,245 MT

Countries from which sugar Imported and Price Paid during 1980.

773. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar that has been imported during 1980; and

(b) the countries from which this sugar was purchased and the price paid for the sugar?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A total quantity of 180,245 MTs of refined sugar has been imported by STC during the months July—September, 1980 through Brazilian load port under a contract concluded with M/s. EDF MANN (London) in April, 1980. The imported sugar was procured at the best available international prices prevailing at the time of contracting.

दाण्डेकर समिति का प्रतिवेदन

774. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाने हेतु कराधान उपायों के बारे में दाण्डेकर समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर विचार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी कौन सी सिफारिशें अब तक स्वीकार कर ली गयी है और कौन सी स्वीकार करने का विचार है तथा उनसे रोजगार के अवसर किस प्रकार बढ़ेंगे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने प्रत्यक्ष करों से सम्बन्धित दाण्डेकर समिति की सिफारिशों की जांच कर ली है और समिति कर-छूट सम्बन्धी सिफारिश स्वीकार करके उसे वित्त (सं० 2) विधेयक, 1980 के जरिए संशोधित रूप में लागू भी कर दिया है । प्रत्यक्ष करों से सम्बन्धित समिति की अन्य सिफारिशो को, सरकार फिलहाल स्वीकार्य नहीं समझती । बाकी सिफारिशों की, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा जांच की जा रही है ।

जहां तक रोजगार संबर्द्धन का प्रश्न है, तत्सम्बन्धी स्थिति इस प्रकार है । अब तक आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 80अ के अन्तर्गत, कर से छूट, भारत में नव-स्थापित औद्योगिक उपक्रमों (जिनमें कोल्ड स्टोरेज प्लाण्ट भी शामिल है) द्वारा अर्जित लाभो पर दी जाती रही है । यह रियायत किसी मंजूरशुदा होटल के कारोबार से अथवा समुद्री जहाज चलाने से किसी भारतीय कम्पनी को प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों के सम्बन्ध में भी दी जाती है । कर से छूट सम्बन्धी रियायत में उस पूंजी के एक विनिर्दिष्ट प्रतिशत अनपात तक आय-कर से छूट शामिल है, जो पूंजी उपक्रम, होटल अथवा समुद्री जहाज मे विनिर्दिष्ट निर्धारण-वर्षों तक लगाई गयी हो । कर से छूट सम्बन्धी विद्यमान उपबन्ध, उस नये औद्योगिक उपक्रम के सम्बन्ध मे लागू होते है , जो 1 अप्रैल, 1981 से पहले उत्पादन करना शुरू कर दे अथवा जो मंजूरशुदा होटल उक्त तारीख से पहले कार्य करना शुरू कर दे अथवा उन नये समुद्री जहाजों के सम्बन्ध में लागू होते हैं जिन्हें उक्त तारीख को अथवा उससे पहले प्रयोग में लाया जाये । इस कर रियायत की इस आधार पर आलोचना की गई थी कि यह पूंजी प्रधान तकनीकों के प्रति पक्षपातपूर्ण था । वित्त (संख्या 2) अधिनियम, 1980 द्वारा अन्तःस्थापित आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 80-झ के अन्तर्गत कर से छूट सम्बन्धी नयी योजना के अन्तर्गत औद्योगिक उपक्रम में इस पूंजी सम्बन्धी पूर्वग्रह को समाप्त कर दिया गया है और उस सीमा तक रोजगार में वृद्धि होने की आशा है ।

Proposal to Constitute Cashew Board

775 SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to constitute a Cashew Board on the lines of Rubber Board, Cardamom Board, etc; for the development of Cashew industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN). (a) and (b). Yes, Sir The matter is under consideration of Government.

Examination of the Export Consignments of Fabrics and Garments to Foreign Countries

776. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textiles Committee, Bombay has been assigned the task of examining export consignments of fabrics and garments;

(b) whether the Committee has pointed out re-offering imported materials, tempering with seals and certificates altering numbers of cartons, opening sealed cartons and the replacement of goods after they were examined by the inspectors;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) action taken against the exporters on the basis of the Report?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) Textiles Committee has pointed out certain irregularities with regard to the consignments produced for inspection.

(c) and (d). The details of cases from 1975 onwards are being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

West German Businessmen interested in expanding commercial ties with India

777. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether West German businessmen are evencing interest in expanding commercial ties with India;

(b) if so, whether any proposals have been received from them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A 16-member delegation of senior German industrialists visited India from 2—11 November, 1980. During their discussions in the Commerce Ministry, the need for strengthening the trade and economic relations between India and Federal Republic of Germany was emphasised. It was felt that there was potential for setting up of export-oriented ventures and collaboration in third country projects. Interest was also shown for production and marketing tie-ups. It was also agreed that efforts should be made to strenghthen the existing institutional machanisms with a view to increasing and diversifying the Indo-FRG trade

Agreement for supply of Iron-ore to Pakistan

778. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Pakistan agreement has been signed during Oct., 1980 to supply iron ore to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) An agreement to supply iron ore to Pakistan was concluded between MMTC and Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation on 21st May, 1980.

(b) The agreement provides for supply of 1.93 million tonnes of iron ore spread over a period of about 7 years from September, 1980 to March, 1987.

Half Air Fare concession to Students

779. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that students of regular recognised institutions can now fly any where in India by paying half of the fare; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines has liberalised the 50 per cent student concession and has now extended it to allow travel between any points on the domestic netwok from 1st October, 1980. This concession earlier was available for travel between the place of study and home town of the students availing it.

चालू वर्ष के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा अर्जित किया गया लाभ

780. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कितना शुद्ध लाभ अर्जित किया गया ;

(ख) राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयात किये गये माल पर कितने प्रतिशत लाभ वसूल किया गया ;

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम के गोदामों में इस समय कितने करोड़ रुपया मूल्य का बिना बिका माल पड़ा हुआ है ; और

(घ) उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) अप्रैल--अक्तूबर, 1980 की अवधि के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा 12.50 करोड़ रुपये का निवल लाभ अर्जित किया गया ।

(ख) कोई लाभ वसूल नहीं किया जाता केवल सरकार द्वारा यथानिर्धारित सेवा प्रभार ही आयात लागत में जोड़े जाते हैं ।

(ग) 30 सितम्बर, 1980 के अनुसार सभी मदों का कुल स्टाक 145.0 करोड़ रुपये का है ।

(घ) स्टाक में रखा गया माल अधिकांशत: खाद्य तेल, अखबारी कागज, चर्बी, रबड़ आदि जैसी कम सप्लाई वाली मदों की बेरोक सप्लाई बनाये रखने के लिये समीकरण भंडार के रूप में रखना अपेक्षित होता है ।

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा वसूल की जा रही प्रीमियम की राशि में कमी

781. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पालिसीधारियों ने जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा वसूल की जा रही प्रीमियम की राशि में कमी किए जाने की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पालिसीधारियों को दिया गया बोनस का प्रतिशत

जीवन बीमा निगम के लाभांश की तुलना में कम है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को भी एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भगत भाई बारोट): (क) जीवन बीमा निगम ने प्रीमियमों की अपनी चालू दरों पर विचार करने तथा उन दरों में संशोधन करने के लिए बीमांकिक आधार पर को सिफारिश करने के लिए बीमांककों की एक समिति नियुक्त की थी। बीमांककों की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जीवन बीमा निगम ने प्रीमियमों की अपनी दरों में 1-4-1980 से संशोधन कर दिया है। इन संशोधनों के परिणामस्वरूप अधिकतर योजनाओं के अधीन दरें कम कर दी गई है और मनी बैक योजना के अधीन दरें थोड़ी-सी बढ़ा दी गई हैं।

(ख) से (घ) जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 की शर्तों के अनुसार द्विवार्षिक मूल्यांकन में दिखाए गए बीमांकिक अधिशेष का 95 प्रतिशत भाग जीवन बीमा पालिसी धारियों के लिए नियत अथवा आरक्षित कर दिया जाता है। 31-3-1979 को घोषित पिछले बीमांकिक मूल्यांकन के अनुसार बन्दोबस्ती बीमा पालिसियों के मामले में बीमे की प्रति एक हजार रुपये की राशि पर 24.80 रुपए वार्षिक तथा आजीवन बीमा पालिसियों के मामले में बीमे की प्रति एक हजार रुपए की राशि पर 31 रुपए वार्षिक के हिसाब से बोनस की घोषणा की गई थी जो 31-3-1977 के इससे पहले बीमांकिक मूल्यांकन के अनुसार घोषित बोनस के मुकाबले 24 प्रतिशत अधिक है। फिलहाल बोनस दरों में संशोधन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

अफीम उत्पादकों द्वारा, अफीम की कीमत निर्धारित किये जाने की मांग

782. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या रासायनिक उर्वरकों, कृषि निवेश के मूल्यों तथा बिजली और श्रमिकों की दरों में हो रही वृद्धि को देखते हुए किसानों को अफीम का जो मूल्य दिया जा रहा है वह बहुत कम है और क्या किसानों ने अफीम की कीमतों में वृद्धि करने की मांग की है।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अफीम उत्पादकों ने अफीम का मूल्य 400 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम निर्धारित किए जाने की मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया): (क) से (ग) काश्तकारों को अफीम का जो मूल्य अदा किया जा रहा है वह अन्य नकदी फसलों के मुकाबले काफी लाभप्रद है। अन्तर्गामी माल की लागत में हुई वृद्धि आदि को देखते हुए, पोस्त काश्तकारों को देय अफीम के मूल्य को बढ़ाने के सिलसिले में कुछ दरख्वास्तें मिली हैं। लेकिन इस समय भारतीय अफीम को, कुछ अन्य देशों द्वारा उत्पादित पोस्त की भूसी और पोस्त की भूसी के सांद्रणों जैसी वैकल्पिक कच्ची सामग्री के साथ कड़े मुकाबले का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। विश्व में स्वापक पदार्थों की आपूर्ति मांग से कहीं अधिक बढ़ गई है जिसके परिणामतः स्वापक पदार्थों के मूल्यों में भारी गिरावट आई है। भारतीय अफीम के लिए निर्यात-बाजार की इन प्रतिकूल

परिस्थितियों में, काश्तकारों को देय अफीम के मूल्य में वृद्धि कर पाना मुमकिन नहीं है।

Setting up of a National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

783. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee set up by the Reserve Bank to go into the setting up of a Naional Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Yes Sir, The Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India under the chairmanship of Sh. B. Sivaraman to undertake review of the institutional arrangements for rural credit, has submitted an interim report to RBI on 28-11-79 in which it has recommended the setting up of a National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD). The Government has agreed in principle to set up the said Bank. The necessary legislation is under the consideration of Government.

जाली करेंसी नोट बनाने वाले गिरोह

784. **श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान जाली करेंसी नोट बनाने वाले गिरोहों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या की ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो ऐसे गिरोहों की गतिविधियां समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है; और

(ख) जनवरी, 1980 से अक्तूबर, 1980 तक की अवधि में ऐसे कितने गिरोह पकड़े गये हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार जनवरी 1980 से अक्तूबर, 1980 की अवधि के दौरान जाली करेंसी नोट छापने का काम करने वाले केवल दो गैंगों की रिपोर्ट मिली है। इन में से एक मामले का पता पंजाब पुलिस ने लगाया था जिसमें छः व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और मामले को पुलिस स्टेशन संख्या 3, लुधियाना में दर्ज किया गया है। दूसरे मामले का पता दिल्ली पुलिस ने लगाया था जिसमें दो व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है। इन दोनों मामलों की जांच में प्रगति हो रही है और अपराधियों के साथ देश के कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

उपर्युक्त दो मामले होने से ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता कि जालसाजी की घृणित और गैर-कानूनी गतिविधियों में वृद्धि हो रही है।

कानून में जालसाजी से सम्बन्धित अपराधों के लिए निवारक दण्ड की व्यवस्था है। राज्य के पुलिस अधिकारी इस सम्बन्ध में लगातार चौकसी रखते हैं और किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा जालसाजी के बारे में कोई सूचना मिलने पर छापे आयोजित करते हैं। केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के आर्थिक अपराध संघ में जाल साजी के गंभीर अपराधों की जांच करने

और राज्यों में की जा रही जांच के समन्वय के लिए एक 'सेल' बनाया गया है।

अरुणाचल प्रदेश में खनिज निक्षेप

785. श्री होरा लाल आर० परमार :
श्री केशव राव पारधी :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अरूणाचल प्रदेश में बहुत से खनिज निक्षेप सरकार के नोटिस में आए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन कौन से खनिजों का पता चला है, इन खनिजों की अनुमानित मात्रा क्या है और इन खनिजों के विभिन्न उपयोग क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) अरूणाचल प्रदेश में अब तक पाये जाने वाले मुख्य खनिज हैं —चूना-पत्थर, डोलोमाइट और कोयला। इसके अलावा ग्रेफाइट, ब्राइन और सल्फाइड के खनिजीकरण की भी जानकारी मिली है।

धमन भट्टी ग्रेड चूना पत्थर का 500 लाख टन भंडार होने का अनुमान है। चूना पत्थर एक महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक खनिज है जो सीमेंट बनाने के काम आता है; लोहा और इस्पात बनाने में तथा कागज, शक्कर, उर्वरक, कांच आदि अन्य अनेक बड़े उद्योगों में भी इसका इस्तेमाल होता है

अवर्गीकृत ग्रेड डोलोमाइट के 1402.60 लाख टन भंडार होने का अनुमान है। डोलोमाइट का उपयोग मुख्यत: इस्पात उद्योग में द्रावक तथा ऊठमसह सामग्री के रूप में होता है। कांच, उर्वरक और लोह-मिश्र धातुओं आदि के निर्माण में भी डोलोमाइट का अल्प मात्रा में उपयोग होता है।

कोयले के लगभग 850 लाख टन भंडार होने का अनुमान है। कोयला देश में ऊर्जा का प्रमुख स्रोत है।

अरूणाचल प्रदेश में ग्रेफाइट युक्त कुछ लाख टन चट्टानों के छोटे भंडार होने का भी अनुमान है। ग्रेफाइट का उपयोग व्यापक रूप से कड़ा इस्पात, फांउंड्रीज और पेंसिल निर्माण में होता है।

ब्राइन का इस्तेमाल स्थानीय रूप से खाद्य नमक बनाने में होता है।

Smuggling of Opium to Pakistan

786. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale smuggling of opium into Pakistan has been from the Western border of Rajasthan;

(b) whether the operation has been so well perfected that only the parties involved in the illegal trade could decipher the coded marketing on the goods;

(c) whether any such type of case has been detected by our Customs Authorities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Reports received by Government do not indicate any large scale smuggling of opium into Pakistan across the Western border of Rajasthan.

(b) to (d). As seen from the record of seizures made during the last five years, no cases of attempted smuggling of opium into Pakistan across the Western border of Rajasthan have come to the notice of the Customs authorities.

(e) The Customs authorities in the region have been alerted to maintain strict vigil to thwart any attempts at smuggling across the Indo-Pakistan border.

Vacant posts of Directors and Chief Executives in State-owned Undertakings

787. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 100 posts of Directors and Chief Executives of State-owned Undertakings are lying vacant for the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details of such undertakings and the specific reasons thereof?

THE MINISTTR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). It will not be correct to state that nearly 100 posts of Directors and Chief Executives of Central Government Enterprises have been lying vacant for the last two years. No post of Chief Executive has been lying vacant for two years. Only three posts of Directors have been lying vacant for two years due to various reasons indicated below:

(i) Director (Technical): Rural Electrification Corpn.

The earlier selection made for this appointment could not be implemented and a fresh selection had to be made.

(ii) Director (Technical): Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.:

The previous Selection Committee could not complete its work due to the sudden demise of the CMD who was the Chairman of the Committee. The constitution of a fresh Selection Committee has to wait till a new CMD of the company is appointed.

(iii) Director (Finance), Rail India Technical & Economic Services:

The Selection Committee constituted by the previous Public Enterprises Selection Board could not finalise the selection. A new Selection Committee had to be reconstituted. The Committee has since made its recommendations which have been forwarded to the Administrative Ministry.

Export of Ferro-Crome and through Paradip Port

788. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the tonnage of Ferro-Crome exported through Paradip Port during the last three years from both private and Government owned mines;

(b) what is the break up of the various mines of Orissa with particular reference to BAULA Mines of Keonjhar district;

(c) what is the total foreign exchange earned in terms of rupees during these years; and

(d) whether there has been decrease in export due to less haulage of ores from the Mines (BAULA) of Keonjhar district to the port and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (c). The export of ferro chrome is canalised through Steel Authority of India Limited. The quantities exported and the foreign exchange earned in

rupees during last three years, through the Paradip Port, are as under:—

Year	Quantity (in tonnes)	Foreign Exchange Earned (FOB Value in lakhs of ruppes)
1977-78 . . .	4092	158·28
1978-79 . . .	2888	149·78
1979-80 . . .	869	64·62

These exports were made by M/s. Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd. only.

(b) and (d). Ferro Chrome is a manufactured ferro-alloy and the question of its being mined does not arise.

Meeting with Representatives over the affairs of Mohini Mills (No. 2)

789. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting was held with the trade union representatives and Industry Minister of West Bengal over the affairs of Mohini Mills (No. 2);

(b) if so, what was the consensus arrived at in that meeting;

(c) whether that consensus has been accepted by the Central Government;

(d) if so, when that consensus will be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). Certain discussions took place on the subject of the affairs of the Mohini Mills (No. 2). Currently the matter is subjudice with the High Court of Calcutta. In consultation with the Law Ministry, it has not been considered legally appropriate to move in the matter, pending a final decision of the Calcutta High Court.

Money value of Steel Imports

790. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the money value of the steel imports for the last 2 years;

(b) the estimated quantum of import during the current year and its money value;

(c) whether the Steel Plants of India produced the items imported; and

(d) if so, the reasons for import?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) During 1978-79 the value of the steel imported into the country came to about Rs. 357.55 crores. The data on total import of steel during 1979-80 have not been compiled yet. However, the value of imports by Steel Authority of India Limited during that year came to about Rs. 448.95 crores (in terms of documents negotiated for shipment from abroad).

(b) SAIL is to import 0.69 million tonnes of steel under the buffer programme for 1980-81. In addition, they will import on 'back to back' basis against specific demands from individual customers under the current import policy. The total import by SAIL on buffer and 'back to back' basis during 1980-81 may add up to 1.46 million tonnes valued at about Rs. 550 crores depending upon the demand actually registered with their by the customers. In addition, there will be some imports by the actual users, registered exporters and export houses in terms of the import policy in force. The quantum of such import cannot be precisely estimated.

(c) and (d). Most of the steel items being imported currently are produced within the country, but the supply is not adequate to match the demand in full in terms of quantity, quality, detailed specifications, sizes.

Kudremukh Project

791. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been spent by Government in completing the Kudremukh Project;

(b) will Iran buy any part of the Kudremukh Project mix; if so, how much;

(c) how do Government propose to dispose of the rest of its production annually;

(d) can Kudremukh product mix be utilised internally; if so, to what extent; and

(e) has any effort been made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government have so far spent about Rs. 300 crores on the Kudremukh project.

(b) According to the existing contract, supplies of iron ore concentrate to Iran should have commenced at the rate of 3 million tonnes in the first year, 5 million tonnes in the second year and 7.50 million tonnes annually thereafter. The indications received early this year were that Iran would not be able to take more than 4.5 to 5 million tonnes annually and that off-take may not commence for another two years. All issues relating to the contract are proposed to be discussed with the Iranian Government at the earliest opportunity.

(c) to (e). Vigorous efforts are being made by Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. to locate alternate markets for the concentrate. At the same time, the Government are examining the feasibility of setting up a pellet plant to make use of a part of the concentrate.

Flow of Caustic from Bharat Aluminium Plant, Korba

792. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

SHRI E. BALANANDAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that on 14th August, 1980 in Bharat Aluminium Plant, Korba, M.P. there was a heavy flow of Caustic which caused a serious health hazards;

(b) whether Government are also aware that to stop the Caustic flow the management put 2 trucks full of aluminium power packed in bags and about one and a half tonnes of Aluminium which costs more than Rs. 50 lakhs;

(c) if so, whether Government have conducted any enquiry into this matter;

(d) if so, the findings of the enquiry; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Because of the failure of a welded plate joint of a hydrate thickener tank, some quantity of Caustic Soda spilled out on 14th August, 1980, but by putting several pumps into service the bulk of the spilled liquor was taken back into the system by prompt action and the situation was brought under control. A small quantity went out of the plant system and joined the nearby streamlet. People of the area were notified, as a measure of caution

to refrain from using the stream water for a day and checks showed that within two hours the caustic level in the water had come down within passable limits. Thus, no health hazard was caused owing to the spillage.

(b) Neither aluminium power nor aluminium was used to stop the spillage.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Language of Mortgage Deed on property for housing loans for L.I.C. employees

793. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the L.I.C. insists on Mortgage Dead in English Language on the property for grant of housing loan even to its permanent employees; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGABHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The information is being gathered and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बाढ़ अग्रिम राशि

794. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का उन राज्यों में रहने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बाढ़-अग्रिम राशि देने का विचार है जो बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जान माल की बहुत क्षति हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक दे दिया जाएगा ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस समय बढ़ी हुई कीमतों को देखते हुए बाढ़ अग्रिम राशि रु० 500/- से बढ़ा कर रु० 1000/ करने और उसके 50 किस्तों में वसूली के आदेश जारी करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख). सामान्य वित्तीय नियमावली के नियम 247 के अन्तर्गत कार्यालयाध्यक्षों को अपने प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन उन अराजपत्रित केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, जिनकी चल अथवा अचल सम्पत्ति बाढ़ से प्रभावित अथवा क्षतिग्रस्त हो गई है, तीन महीने का अग्रिम वेतन अथवा 500/-रुपये, इन में से जो भी कम हो, मंजूर करने की शक्तियां प्रत्यायोजित की की गई हैं, बशर्ते कि संबंधित राज्य की सरकार ने, जहां पर बाढ़ आई है, उन क्षेत्रों को बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया हो, तथा उसने अपने कर्मचारियों को वित्तीय सहायता भी दी हो। तदनुसार सरकार के कोई औपचारिक आदेश जारी करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। फिर भी संबन्धित राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों तथा उनके द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता की सूचना दें।

(ग) जी नहीं। चूंकि जहां पर बाढ़ आती है वहां के सम्बन्धित स्थानीय निकाय तथा राज्य सरकारें आम जनता को, जिनमें सरकारी कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं, सहायता देती हैं इसलिए अग्रिम की मात्रा में वृद्धि करना उचित नहीं समझा गया।

Panel of Chartered Accountants maintained by Commissioners of Income-tax

795. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sub-Section 2A of Section 142 of Income-tax Act 1961, empowers the Commissioners of Income Tax for compulsory audit of accounts of assessees;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of such audits made during the last three years;

(c) whether the Commissioners of Income Tax maintain any panel of Chartered Accountants for this purpose; and

(d) if so, what are the names of such Chartered Accountants of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Under the provisions of sub-section (2A) of section 142 of the Income tax Act, 1961 introduced with effect from 1st April, 1976, the Income-tax Officers have got powers to have the accounts of the assessee audited with the previous approval of the Commissioner having regard to the nature and complexity of the accounts of the assesse and the interest of the revenue.

(b) Information is not readily available and is being collected from all Commissioners of Income-tax.

(c) The Commissioners of Income-tax are required to draw a panel of Chartered Accountants for special audit under section 142(2A) of the Income-tax Act.

(d) No such panel has been drawn so far in Bihar Charge.

Permission to Private Banking Companies to do Banking Business

796. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government policy regarding granting permission to private Banking Companies;

(b) which of the private Banks have been issued licences for doing Banking business in the last five years; and

(c) what is the procedure for issuing such licences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Under the provisions of Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the competent authority to issue a licence to a company for carrying on banking business in India, is the Reserve Bank of India. According to the present policy, the Reserve Bank of India is not in favour of allowing any new bank to be floated in the private sector.

(b) No new Indian company in the private sector has been issued licence for commencing banking business in the last five years.

(c) After a company has been incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, it is required to obtain in licence from the Reserve Bank of India in terms of Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. For this purpose, an application has to be made to Reserve Bank of India in Form III prescribed under the Banking Regulation (Companies) Rules, 1949 fulfilling certain conditions required under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the rules thereunder.

Export Committee on Tea Industry

797. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed an expert Committee to examine the financial problems of the tea industry and recommend remedial measure;

(b) if so, what is the composition of the Committee; and

(c) what are the terms of reference of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has constituted a nine-member Committee to examine the problems relating to financing of the tea industry.

(b) and (c). A copy of the Memorandum issued by the Reserve Bank of India which, *inter alia*, contains the composition of the Committee and its terms of reference, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1384/80].

Report on Expenditure of Government

798. SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entrusted to an outside agency, the work to review and report on the expenditure of Government;

(b) if so, the terms of reference for this work; and

(c) the expenditure committed to this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

1980-81 के दौरान सिले-सिलाए वस्त्रों के निर्यात के लक्ष्य

799. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान विभिन्न देशों को कितने मूल्य के सिले-सिलाए वस्त्रों का निर्यात करने के लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) अब तक लक्ष्य की किसी सीमा तक प्रगति हुई है और किस सीमा तक उसे अभी प्राप्त किया जाना है तथा निर्यातकों द्वारा सिले-सिलाए वस्त्रों का निर्यात करने के नियमों, प्रक्रिया अथवा पद्धति का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा पंजीकृत अथवा मान्यताप्राप्त निर्यातकों की इस समय कितनी संख्या है;

(ग) निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद द्वारा निर्यात के संवर्धन के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ; और

(घ) कितने एवं किन किन निर्यातकों के नाम काली सूची में हैं अथवा 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान जिनके विरूद्ध कार्यवाही आरम्भ की गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान परिधानों के निर्यात के लिए 425 करोड़ रु० का कुछ लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है । कोटा तथा गैर कोटा देशों के बीच इसका ब्यौरा है—कोटा देश-355 करोड़ रु० तथा गैर-कोटा देश 70 करोड़ रू० ।

(ख) भारत से कुल निर्यातों के बारे में प्रगामी आंकड़े अभी प्राप्त किये जाने हैं । जहां तक सिले सिलाए परिधानों

के निर्यात के लिए नियमों तथा क्रिया-विधियों का सम्बन्ध है, वे अन्य निर्यातों की तरह उसी प्रकार हैं, सिवाय इसके कि कोटा देशों के मामले में निर्यातकों को यथा-निर्धारित कोटा पृष्ठांकन एवं आवश्यक प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त करना होता है। इस समय ए० ई० पी० सी० के साथ निर्यातक 2743 पंजीकृत हैं।

(ग) ए० ई० पी० सी० परिधानों के निर्यातों से सम्बन्धित संवर्धन सम्बन्धी कार्य को देखती है। यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेलों में भाग लेती है और बिक्री बढ़ाने, बाजार अध्ययन आदि के लिए प्रतिनिधिमण्डल प्रायोजित करती है।

(घ) इन वर्षों के दौरान परिधान निर्यात कोटा नीतियों के उल्लंघन के लिए किसी भी निर्यातक का पंजीकरण समाप्त नहीं किया गया है।

हाल ही में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिया जाना

800. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुछ मास पूर्व राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक द्वारा किन कारणों से लघु उद्योगों को ऋण नहीं दिये जा रहे ;

(ख) क्या लघु उद्योगों ने इन बैंकों से उसी स्तर पर देने की मांग की है जिस स्तर पर अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा लघु उद्योगों को ऋण दिये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-वित्त मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट'): (क) से (ग) सरकार की नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा लघु उद्योगों के सुझावों पर उत्तरोत्तर अधिक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से बैंकों से ऋण सुविधाएं प्राप्त करने के प्रयोजन के लिये लघु उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र में शामिल किया गया है। अभी हाल में राष्ट्रीयकृत छः नये बैंकों समेत सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे वर्ष 1985 तक प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम की मात्रा को बढ़ा कर अपने कुल अग्रिम के 40 प्रतिशत तक पहुंचा दें। इन बैंको को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि उन्हें यह सुनिश्चित करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित करना चाहिए कि प्रत्येक वर्ष में, अतिरिक्त ऋण का कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत भाग प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र को प्राप्त हो। बैंकों को यह परामर्श भी दिया गया है कि जिन लघु उद्योगों की ऋण सीमाएं 25,000 रुपये समेत इस राशि तक की हैं, उन्हें "कमजोर वर्गों" की श्रेणी में मान लिया जाए और वर्ष 1985 तक इस प्रकार के "कमजोर वर्गों" को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिमों का अंश लघु उद्योगों को दिये जाने वाले कुल अग्रिम के 12.5 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच जाना चाहिए। अभी हाल में जिन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है उनके द्वारा लघु उद्योगों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिमों के संबंध में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों को देखने से यह पता चलता है कि सहायता प्राप्त एककों की संख्या और बकाया राशि दोनों में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है।

बैंकों द्वारा ऋण नहीं दिये जाने के बारे में सरकार/रिजर्व बैंक के ध्यान में लाई गई शिकायतों के संबंध में उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई करने के उद्देश्य से संबंधित बैंकों के साथ लिखा पढ़ी की जाती है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा बैंकों के सावधिक निरीक्षण करते समय

यह भी देखा जाता है कि प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त क्षेत्र को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिमों के संबंध में जारी की गई हिदायतों का बैंकों द्वारा पालन किया जा रहा है या नही । प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त क्षेत्र को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिमों के संबंध मे बैंकों द्वारा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली सावधिक विवरणियों के आधार पर भी अलग-अलग बैंको के कार्यनिष्पादन की समीक्षा की जाती है ।

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12 hrs.

RE. ADJOURMENT MOTION—

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने एक एडजार्नमेंट मोशन दिया है किसान फायरिंग के बारे मे । किसानो पर गोली चली है, दो किसान मारे गये है । (**व्यवधान**) रोज किसानो पर गोली चल रही है । (**व्यवधान**)

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल: (झंझारपुर): यह किसान विरोधी सरकार है, आप इसको कब तक रहने देगे ? कर्नाटक तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्र, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के मेहसाना वगैरा सभी जगह.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 24 तारीख को कालिंग अटैशन हो रहा है । (**व्यवधान**)

Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(Interruptions) **

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : हम लोगों की बात सुनेगे कि नही ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं डिस्कशन कर रहा हूं । (**व्यवधान**)

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मै व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर खड़ा हूं । (**व्यवधान**)

हमने कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचना दी है । आप सुनेंगे नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपने साथियो में फैसला कर लें कि किसकी बात सुनू ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : आप सुन नही रहे है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो सुन रहा हूं, यह सुनने दें तब न । कौनसी व्यवस्था है बताइये ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : नियम 60 के अन्तर्गत परन्तुक 2 है, उसके अधीन कहना चाहता हूं ।

12.2 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. OF WOOL AND WOOLEN EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, COFFEE BOARD AND RUBBER BOARD, 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHUSHEED ALAM KHAN): On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Anual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool and Woollen Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the document mentioned at (i) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1337/80.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1338/80.]

**Not recorded.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the working of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1978-79 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1339/80]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): On behalf of Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948:—

(1) The Coal Mines Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 758 in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1980.

(2) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 907 in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1980.

(3) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 908 in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1980.

(4) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 909 in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1980

(5) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 991 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1980.

(6) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 992 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1980.

(7) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 993 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1980. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1340/80.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER TOBACCO BOARD ACT

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Tobacco Board (Second Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 902 in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1980 under sub-section (3) of section 32 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1341/80.]

श्री धर्मिक लाल मंडल : मैंने आज आप को सेवा में एक कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचना दी है। आप उसे नियम 56 के अनुसार स्वीकार कर सकते हैं, लेकिन आप ने उसे अस्वीकार कर दिया है। परन्तुक 2 में यह लिखा है कि अगर आप डिस्कशन न कराना चाहें, तो हम लोगों के कार्य-स्थगन प्रस्ताव को पढ़ कर सुना दें और मन्त्री महोदय से कम से कम एक बयान दिलवा दें। किसी भी कार्य-स्थगन प्रस्ताव के बारे में तीन विकल्प हैं। एक तो यह है कि आप उसे स्वीकार कर लेते हैं। आप ने उसे अस्वीकार कर दिया है। वह आप का अधिकार है, मैं उसकी चुनौती नहीं देता हूं। दूसरा विकल्प यह है कि आप मंत्री महोदय से इस बारे में बयान दिलवा सकते हैं और तीसरा यह है कि आप कम से कम उसको पढ़ कर सुना दें। लेकिन आप

इन तीनों में से किसी का भी प्रयोग न कर के इस सरकार को बिल्कुल खुली छूट दे रहे हैं । यह सरकार किसानों को कत्ल कर रही है । उसने उन्हें कर्नाटक में, तमिलनाडु में, आध्र, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में कत्ल किया है । (व्यवधान) मेरी भावना इसलिए उद्वेलित हो गई है कि जब से किसान.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप की बात सुन ली है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : औरों को भी सुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप से अर्ज किया है कि हम इस पर डिसकशन करेंगे हमने इस बात को महसूस किया है और बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने फैसला कर लिया है कि हम इस प्रश्न को डिसकस करेंगे । आप को डिस्कशन करने से मतलब है—इस समस्या का समाधान निकालने से मतलब है । मुझे और हाउस को भी इसमें इन्ट्रेस्ट है । मैंने 24 तारीख को नासिक के मसले पर कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस एडमिट कर लिया है । यही नहीं, हम किसानों के मसले पर भी डिसकसन कराना चाहते हैं और वह भी करेंगे ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जितना समय आप इस तरीके से खर्च करेंगे, उतना समय घट जायगा । मैंने यह विश्वास दिला रखा है कि मैं हाउस में कोई भी बात छिपा कर नहीं रखना चाहता हूं । मैं डिसकशन कराना चाहता हूं ।

श्री मगन भाई बारोट ।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

NOTIFICATION UNDER COINAGE ACT, ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEW ON NATIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA, NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., CALCUTTA, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Coinage (Weight and Remedy of the coins of Rupees One Hundred and Rupees Ten and Paise Twentyfive and paise Ten coined for "Rural Women's Advancement") Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2876 in Gazette of India, dated the 25th October, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1907. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1342/80.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1979.

(ii) Annual Report of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1979 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library See* No. LT-1343/80].

(b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Insurance Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year ended 31st December, 1979.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Insurance Company Limited Calcutta, for the year ended 31st December, 1979 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1344/80].

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

(c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras, for the year ended 31st December, 1979.

(ii) Annual Report of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras, for the year ended 31st December, 1979 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1345/80].

(3) A copy of the Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Amendment Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2429 in Gazette of India dated the 20th September 1980, under subsection (3) of section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1346/80.]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975:—

(i) The Delhi Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. F. 4 (68)/77-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 25th August, 1980.

(ii) The Delhi Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. F. 4(17)/80-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 4th September, 1980.

(iii) The Delhi Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. F. 4/14/80-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 20th September, 1980.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1348/80].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1020 in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 1980.

(ii) The Central Excise (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1053 in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1980.

(iii) The Central Excise (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1054 in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1980.

(iv) The Central Excise (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1079 in Gazatte of India dated the 18th October, 1980.

(v) The Central Excise (Fifteenth Amendment Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 642(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1980.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1349/80].

(6) A copy each of Notification Nos. S.O. 2922 to 2944 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1980 regarding exemption to certain Organisations under section 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, under section 296 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1350/80.]

MR SPEAKER: Shri Sunil Maitra has given notice of his intention to oppose the laying on the Table of the House the General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate staff) Second Amendment Scheme, 1980 published in Notification No. S.O. 827(E) in the Gazette of India dated 30th September, 1980, on the ground that a writ petition challenging the validity of the notification has been admitted by the Supreme Court.

The Member may make a submission and thereafter I would call upon the Minister to clarify the position.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTION—*Contd.*

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Freedo m of Press is in danger. I have given a Call Attention Notice.

MR. SPEAKER: No question. Nothing is to be recorded without my permission.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is to be recorded without my permission.

(*Interruptions*)**

[*Shri Harikesh Bahadur then left the House.*]

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ-आर्डर है । सदन की कार्यवाही नियमों के अन्तर्गत चलनी चाहिए । अगर सदन का समय हर रोज़ कानून को भंग करते हुए लोग लेते हैं, तो सदन का कीमती समय नष्ट होता है । इसलिए आप नियम 374 के नीचे इनके नाम लेकर बाहर निकला जाए . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . हल्ला गुल्ला नहीं होगा । आप सदन का समय नष्ट कर रहे हैं ।

(*Interruptions*)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझ से नियम का पालन करवायेंगे तब तो ठीक चलेगा । मैंने आप को पहले ही विश्वास दिलाया है कि इस हाउस में किसी मद में ऐसा नहीं होगा कि डिस्कशन न हो । मुझे एडजार्नमेंट मोशन के लिये न न करने का प्यार है और न हां करने का प्यार है, जो हालात होंगे उस के मुताबिक फैसला दूंगा । यह स्टेट सब्जैक्ट था, इस लिये इस पर एडजार्नमेंट मोशन नहीं था सकता था . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . हालांकि इस के मुताल्लिक एडजार्नमेंट मोशन नहीं ला सकते, लेकिन स्पेशल डिस्कशन करवा सकता हूं —

That I will do. I have given you an understanding.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : बयान तो दिलवा दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के लिये सरकार बैठी है, उन को सोचना चाहिये ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : हाउस के मालिक तो आप हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा हाउस मालिक है । I am the Custodian of the rights of the Members. I want to interpret the rules as they are given to me and handed down by you people—not by me. I have to interpret them according to the best of my ability dispassionately without fear.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): What has happened to the misrule?

MR. SPEAKER: That is upto you people. Directly and indirectly, you are also responsible. That is the cooperative effort by all the people. I would request you all one thing. You can be rest assured that nothing will go undiscussed.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अभी तो हो रहा है । आप किसानों के बारे में जवाब देने को कहिये ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : आप मेम्बर्स के राइट्स के कस्टोडियन हैं, हाउस के राइट्स के कस्टोडियन हैं । हाउस में

**Not recorded.

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

अपोजीशन भी है, अपोजीशन के सारे लोग चाहते हैं कि इस पर सरकार बयान दे . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की बात उन तक पहुंच गई है। We will safeguard the interests of the kisans.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : फिर आप हमारे राइट्स को क्या प्रोटेक्ट कर रहे है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो गया है। I have allowed you to say something. आप ने इतना कह लिया है, और क्या चाहते है ?

SHRI DHANIKLAL MANDAL: But, that is insufficient. Government should come forward with a statement later.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इतनी देर तक आवाज उठाते रहे हैं, इस का क्या रिजल्ट निकला ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सोमवार को हो जायगा, बयान दिलवायेंगे ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने काल-एटेन्शन को भी देखा है, वह दूसरा ईशू है । जिस पर गोली चली है, उस पर सरकार को स्टेटमेन्ट देने के लिये कहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: This is one and the same thing. We are all concerned with this. We shall cross the bridge when we come to it.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : जितनी एसेन्शल कमाडिटीज हैं उन सब के रास्ते ब्लाक हो गये हैं, सप्लाई नहीं आ रही है। इसमें रेलवेज इन्वाल्व्ड है, रोड वेज इन्वाल्व्ड है . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) : جتنی اسینشل کموڈٹیز ہیں ان سب کے راستے بلاک ہو گئے ہیں - سپلائی نہیں آ رہی ہے - اس میں ریلویز انوالوڈ ہے ، روڈویز انوالوڈ ہے . . (ریودھاں . . .)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a state subject. I cannot force anybody.

श्री रशीद मसूद : यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट नहीं है ।

[شری رشید مسعود : یہ اسٹیٹ سبجیکٹ نہیں ہے -]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रूल मुझे समझा दीजिए , मैं समझ जाऊंगा ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : किसानों की जो मांगे हैं, वे सेन्टर से सम्बन्धित हैं । गन्ने का दाम है, चावल का दाम है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर डिस्कशन होना है । आप ने पौन घंटा इस तरह से जाया कर दिया ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : अगर स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, तो फिर आप ने कालिंग एटेंशन क्यों एक्सेप्ट कर लिया। (**व्यवधान**) . . .

[شری رشید مسعود : اگر اسٹیٹ سبجیکٹ ہے تو پھر آپ نے کالنگ اٹینشن کیوں ایکسیپٹ کر لیا - . . . (ریودھاں . . .)]

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अगर कालिंग एटेंशन एक्सेप्ट कर लिया है, तो उस आन्दोलन से सम्बन्धित जो आज की घटना है, उस पर एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन एक्सेप्ट कर लीजिए । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मामला यहां पर फंसा हुआ है और कार्यवाही रुकी हुई है । मैं आप से आग्रह करता हूं कि आप सरकार से कहिये कि वह

इस सम्बन्ध में बयान दे । हम लोग पब्लिक के रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव हैं और हम लोगों का दायित्व है कि हम उन की बात हाउस में लाएं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने कह तो दिया है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमारे कहने से क्या होता है । हम कहते हैं कि इस पर एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन एलाऊ करो । ...(व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के पीछे लोगों की आवाज है ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप आवाज उठाने नहीं दे रहे है ।...(व्यवधान)...

[شری رشید مسعود : آپ آواز

اٹھانے نہیں دے رہے ہیں ... (ویوٹھان]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मित्रा जी, आप बोलिये ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : हम लोगों की आवाज आप सुनेंगे तो हम लोगों की आवाज आप के धनी पहुंचाएंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बस कीजिए ।

"अति सर्वत्र वर्ज्यते" ।

अति हर एक बात की ठीक नहीं होती है ।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : किसानों की जानें जा रही है । केवल कायदे कानून से ही कुछ नहीं होता है । किसान आज आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं । खाद केन्द्र सरकार का विषय है और उस के लिए किसान आन्दोदलन कर रहे हैं । सरकार उन को खाद नहीं दे रही है और खाद के दाम बढ़ा दिये हैं और उस के लिए आन्दोलन हो रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कितनी दफ़ा बोलेंगे । इस तरह से गाड़ी नहीं चल सकती ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप इस पर स्टेटमेंट दिलवा दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot force anybody.

श्री रशीद मसूद : हम वाक आऊट करते है ।

[شری رشید مسعود : ہم واک

آؤٹ کرتے ہیں]

[Shri Rasheed Masood and some other Members then left the House.]

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप ने श्री मूलचन्द डागा का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया, तो हम को वाक आऊट करना पड़ रहा है । ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप फोर्स मत कीजिए लेकिन कह दीजिए । आप सिर्फ कह दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने कह तो दिया । इतने भद्र सदस्यगण कह रहे हैं, तो मैं क्या कहूं ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप ने डागा साहब का प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिया और हम लोगों की बात इस लिए स्वीकार नहीं की कि आप ने सोचा कि हम हाऊस के बाहर चले जाएं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, मैं तो सिर पर बैठा कर रखता हूं ।

श्री राम नाद सोनकर शास्त्री : हम सदन से बाहर जा रहे है ।...(व्यवधान)...

[Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri and some other Members then left the House.]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Sir, I have already given a notice expressing my intension to oppose the laying on the Table of the House by the hon'ble Minister of the following:—

> "The General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and Other Conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Second Amendment Scheme, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) publishe d in Notification No. S.O. 827 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1980 together with corrigenda thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 863 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1980, under section 17 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972.'

I am opposing the laying of this particular Notification on the Table of the House by the hon. Minister. The reasons are these: Sir, already a writ Petition challenging the validity of this particular Gazette Notification of the Government of India has been admitted by the Supreme Court. Not only has the Supreme Court admitted it, it has also granted a stay order. Therefore, that stay order restrains both the Government of India and the Management of the General Insurance Corporation from proceeding to implement this particular Gazette Notification, which the hon. Minister is now seeking to lay on the Table of the House. I would like to point out for the information of the honourable House that in a similar case a judgement was delivered on the 10th of November, 1980 by a Division Bench of the Supreme Court where they said this:

> "Where it is a case of changing the conditions of service of the employees, the Life Insurance Corporation Act is a general Act and the Industrial Disputes Act is a special Act."

Similarly, in this case, the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act is a general Act for the purpose of carrying on the business of the nationalised general insurance. But in respect of changing the terms and conditions of service of the employees, it is the Industrial Disputes Act, which is a special Act, which will apply. It is only this special Act which will govern their conditions of service. Therefore, the Supreme Court has given a stay order. Therefore, Government cannot implement the Notification unless this stay order is vacated. Therefore, it cannot be placed on the Table of the House. Sir, I have also got the stay order of the Supreme Court and I would like to place it on the Table of the House. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am opposing the laying on the Table of the House of this particular Notification of the Government of India.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be examined

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATRAMAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Section 16 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, every scheme framed by the Government of India has got to be placed on the Table of either House. The scheme which is now sought to be placed on the Table of the House is one relating to the rationalisation and revision of pay-scales and other terms and conditions of service of these employees. This is in Clause 16(g). Section 17 of the Act says this:

> "A copy of every scheme and every amendment thereto framed under the Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament."

Now, what we are doing is, to comply with this satutory duty which has been imposed on the Government of India This is a statutory duty which the Government has got to perform, namely, placing of the Notification on the Table of the House.

Then, my hon. friend has said that the validity of this has been challenged

in the Court. Sir, if at all the Notification suffers from any sort of infirmity, Government will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court in this respect. But that does not at all prevent the Government of India from performing what is after all its statutory duty, namely, of placing it on the Table of the House. This is an obligation which we will have to do. The hon. Member has said that the Supreme Court has granted a stay Yes, it is so. We have recognised this. We are not implementing the scheme but, nevertheless, as part of our own statutory duty we shall have to lay it on the Table of the House. This is the position, Sir.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA. It is infructuous. It is inoperative.

MR. SPEAKER: Under section 17 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, a copy of every scheme and every amendment thereto framed under the Act "shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament."

In view of the position stated by the Minister and also in view of the fact that the present amendment to the scheme is required to be laid on the Table in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, I think it would not be in order, to stop the Minister from laying the paper on the Table. The Minister may now lay the paper on the Table.

NOTIFICATION UNDER GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS (NATIONALISATION) ACT.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

The General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scale and other conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Second Amendment Scheme, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 827 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1980 together with corrigenda thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 863(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1980, under section 17 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-1351/80.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES AND CUSTOMS ACT,

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I beg also to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 499(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1980, G.S.R. 583 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1980 and G.S.R. 640(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding fixation of excise duty on polystyrene, exemption from excise duty on strips, wires, sheets plates and foils of silver and compost manure.

(ii) G.S.R. 957 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum containing corrigendum to Notification GSR 332(E) dated the 19th June, 1980.

(iii) GSR 956 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1980 together with an explanatory Memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 38/73-Central Excises dated the 1st March, 1973 in order to extend the benefit of exemption to acrylic plastic bangle tubes also when manufactured from Methyl Methacrylat Monomer.

(iv) GSR 982 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of existing partial exemption from excise

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

duty to equipment of airconditioning appliances on Indian Naval Ships together with corrigendum thereto published in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1980.

(v) GSR 588(E) to 591(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 1980 togther with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised duty on khandsari sugar.

(vi) GSR 619(E) and 620(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding continuance of exemption to copper and manufactures thereof from excise duty.

(vii) GSR 1136 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to ammonia produced with in the Heavy Water Plant, Tuticorin and consumed captively in the manufacture of Heavy water from duty.

(viii) GSR 628 (E) to 630(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of existing excise duty concession on steel ingots manufactured with the aid of electric furnace from indigenous sponge iron or in combination with other materials.

(ix) GSR 636(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of first 1000 tonnes of Impregnated Filter Paper from the contervailing duty.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1352/80].

(2) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act 1962:—

(i) GSR 547(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or *vice-versa* in supersession of Notification dated the 17th September 1980.

(ii) GSR 564(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa*.

(iii) GSR 584(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or *vice-versa* in supersession of Notification dated the 1st October, 1980.

(iv) GSR 598(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or *vice-versa* in supersession of notification dated the 15th October, 1980.

(v) GSR 603(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or *vice-versa* in superession of notification dated the 22nd October, 1980.

(vi) The Tourist Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 1980 published in Notification No. GSR 613(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th October, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) GSR 617(E) and 610(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in the customs duty on unwrought copper.

(viii) GSR 639(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa*.

(ix) GSR 646(E) and 647(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to foodstuff, medical stores, medical equipment, clothing, blanket, bedsheet, cloth and quilt when imported by Indian Red Cross Society from import duties.

(x) GSR 648(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or *vice-versa* in supersession of Notification dated the 11th November, 1980.

(xi) GSR 649(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency or *vice-versa* in in supersession of notification dated the 5th April, 1980.

(xii) GSR 651(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1980 together with an explanatory note regarding exemption of turmeric (including turmeric powder) from the whole of the export duty. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1353/80.]

12.35 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following massages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th November, 1980, agreed without any amendment to the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1980 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th June; 1980.

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th November, 1980, agreed without any amendment to the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th August, 1980".

12.37 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DROUGHT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : (दौसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलंबनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"राजस्थान, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के कुछ भागों, महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक में सूखे की स्थिति

के समाचार तथा प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को राहत देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही ।"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): During the premonsoon period, i.e, upto the end of May, 1980, eight States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Prdesh were affected by drought. About 220 million people and 127 million animals were victims of the drought and about 38 million hectares of cropped area were affected. The Central Government sent Teams to these States and a ceiling of expenditure amounting to Rs 193.5 crores was approved for these States. A Special Food for Work Programme involving about 12.75 lakhs MTs of foodgrains was also launched for these States. The Prime Minister issued a 12-Point Programme on Drought Management which offered basic guidelines to the States for managing drought situation. The Government of India mobilised rigs from different sources and made them available to the affected States to fight the problem of scarcity of drinking water. More than 30,000 villages were provided with permanent drinking water arrangements. Assistance was also extended by the Armed Forces and the Railways. The manner in which the drought was managed without any import of foodgrains and without any starvation deaths, has drawn world-wide appreciation.

This year, southwest monsoon has brought bountiful rains in most parts of the country but according to the meteorological reports rainfall has been deficient in Rayalseema and Telengana regions of Andhra Pradesh, interior Karnataka, parts of Haryana and large areas of Rajasthan. No drought condition has been reported from Maharashtra. And also the meteorological report has reported that no district in Maharashtra has less than the normal rainfall from South-west monsoon.

The Government of Rajasthan have indicated that the rains have been deficient from August onwards and the overall rainfall has been below normal. As a matter of fact, 25 districts out of 26 are reported to have been affected wholly or in part by drought conditions. In Andhra Pradesh, 11 out of 23 districts are reported to have been affected and in Karnataka 15 districts have reportedly been partially or wholly affected by drought conditions. In Haryana, 4 out of 11 districts have reportedly been affected partially or wholly by drought conditions. The population reported to be affected are 14.10 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh, 90 lakhs in Karnataka. 12.79 lakhs in Haryana and 152 lakhs in Rajasthan. The cropped areas affected are reported to be 10.42 lakh hectares in Andhra Pradesh, 49.75 lakh hectares in Karnataka, 4.34 lakh hectares in Haryana and 83.73 lakh hectares in Rajasthan.

12 39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, and Haryana have very recently submitted memoranda requesting for visit by the Central Teams. Visit to these affected states by Central Teams are being arranged and after they make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation, Central assistance wil be provided to the States.

It may be mentioned that during the current year in April, 1980 foodgrains under the normal and special Food for Work programmes totalling to 2,26,500 MT have been allocated to these States for undertaking employment generating programmes—Andhra Pradesh 63,000 MT, Karnataka 13,500 MT, Haryana 20,000 MT, Rajasthan 1,30,000 MT. Over and above this,

under the National Rural Employment Programme, foodgrains totalling 74,400 MT have been provided recently in October, 1980 as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh	: 42,000 MT
Karnataka	: 18.500 MT
Haryana	: 3,500 MT
Rajashthan	: 10,400 MT

In addition, cash assistance worth Rs. 1,303.50 lakhs have been sanctioned to these states—

Andhra Pradesh	: Rs. 739 laghs
Karnataka	: Rs. 326 lakhs
Haryana	: Rs. 56.50 lakhs
Rajasthan	: Rs. 182 lakhs

Short-term loans totalling Rs. 20 crores to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 9 crores to Haryana, Rs. 8 crores to Karnataka and Rs. 12.50 crores to Rajasthan have already been sanctioned for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs during the kharif season.

For meeting the drinking water supply situation which has been critical in Rajasthan for a long time, 41 rigs are available with the State Government. In addition, 38 other rigs are due to be received. The other three States have a number of rigs available with them already.

As regards North-East monsoon which is relevant only to the four Southern States of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, I am glad to inform the House that since the 12th of November, 1980, there have been very good rains in all these States. These welcome showers have broken the dry spell and have contributed significantly to increasing soil moisture and the availability of water in tanks, ponds and wells.

Under the inspiring leadership of the Prime Minister and the 12-point programme on Drought Management formulated by her, we are confident of meeting the situation arising out of the current drought as effectively as we were able to do during the pre-kharif season.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the subject before the House today by way of calling attention is a very important one. In large parts of this country many thousands and hundreds of people are suffering because of drought conditions. The Minister himself has admitted in his statement that in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka and of course, last but not the least in Maharashtra, there have been drought conditions.

AN HON. Member: Tamil Nadu also.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Of course; I would not forget that because the hon. Deputy-Speaker and the Minister come from that, State and I hope, both of hem would be benevolent to these States. I am thankful to the hon. Member for reminding me. The situation about drought is very serious so far as Rajasthan is concerned. For the last three consecutive years, there has been drought in the State of Rajasthan. Last year, the situation was pretty bad. Out of 36,000 villages in Rajasthan, 31,000 villages are affected by drought conditions. Rajasthan, unfortunately is a State which has been chronically affected by drought. In spite of the fact that we had independence 33 years before, nothing concrete has been done to mitigate the suffering of the people of Rajasthan.

When rain fails, the entire population including the cattle population of the western district has to move to other places because there is no fodder. They have to migrate either to Gujarat or Maharashtra. Unfortunately,

[Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma]

this year, the situation has been more aggravated. It is a fact that there was good rain in the month of July. But after July, the rain failed resulting in the loss of crops totally. I read from the statement of the Minister where he says, राजस्थान सरकार ने बताया है कि अगस्त से अपर्याप्त वर्षा हुई।

Now because of the failure of rain, the entire people of Rajasthan are suffering. I am constrained to remark that the Minister only says that a team should be sent to assess the damage. It is the month of November and still no initiative has been taken by the Centre to ameliorate the conditions of the people who are suffering. I am really amused by the statement of the Minister when he says, by way of correction probably, that the reports of Rajasthan and Haryana have been recently received while in reply to a question, the same Minister on the 17th of this month had stated that no report about the famine conditions in Rajasthan had been received.

I am referring to a local daily *Rajasthan Patrika* wherein the Chief Minister has stated that the report on the famine conditions in Rajasthan has been sent to the Centre. The paper is dated 11th November, 1980. There is another report in this paper where it has been stated that the Chief Minister has demanded an allocation of more wheat because of famine conditions. In spite of the fact that it has been mentioned that the report is there, in spite of the fact that the news item is there, I am surprised where the report has gone. The Minister has now stated that the report has been received. It shows the manner in which the Central Government is taking the whole matter because when a statement has been made by the Chief Minister from close quarters that the State Government has demanded an amount of Rs. 168 crores and then inspite of that statement being there, the Minister refuted and said that no report had been received by the Centre. It is a serious question which has to be enquired into; whether the report was at all sent by the State Govrnment; and if it was sent by the State Government, where it has been lying all these days. Why has action not been initiated? I understand that it is only on receipt of the report that a Minister can ask the Central team to visit the State. What was the demand? What was the requirement of the state government which was put up through this report? Is it not a fact that the state government had demanded a sum of Rs. 168 crores for relief work. Is it not a fact that the state government had also referred to the Seventh Finance Commission in its memorandum and stated that this amount might be taken as a relief because the Finance Commission says in its report:

> "If the expenditure requirement as assessed by the central team and the high level committee cannot be adequately met in a particular case even after the state plan contribution is taken into account, the extra expenditure should in our view be taken as an indication of the special severty of the calamity which would justify central government assisting the state to the full extent of the extra expenditure. This assistance should be made available half as grant and half as loan."

The circumstances enumerated in the report for the grant are quite applicable to this case, because Rajasthan, for reasons I have stated, deserves that sympathy. It has been suffering for the last three years; this is the fourth year and the drought conditions have been extensive.

There may be long term measures; there may be short term measures.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a discussion; there are five more hon. Members.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA. I am coming to the question, I am not entering into a discussion. I have asked a specific question. What are the requirements of the state of Rajasthan? Secondly, would the Centre agree to the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission? Since he is now the Minister for Irrigation also, would he see, as a long term measure, that Rajasthan Canal project is taken up as a national project and he could expedite it? Because, if Rajasthan Canal is completed expeditiously; if funds are provided for it, then probably not only Rajasthan but the whole country would be benefited. Because Rajasthan is suffering for want of electricity, there is no electricity for agricultural pumps and whatever tubewells and pumps are there they should be provided with electricity. Would the Centre make arrangements for better supply of electricity?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not the Energy Minister.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: He is the Minister of Agriculture and he has to make arrangements for water; a co-ordinated effort has to be made to ameliorate the conditions and remove the sufferings of the people due to the cumulative effect caused by the famine conditions; electricity supply position should be better. I would also reuest him to use his influence for release of more water for Bikaner and Ganganagar area for irrigation purposes. I would also like to know whether better arrangements for supply of diesel oil would be made and the quota would be increased. Last but not least, I am surprised that in spite of the severity of conditions of drought in Rajasthan, the Centre has discriminated against Rajasthan. If I refer to the statement he has made, for food for work programme, for October, the allocation for Rajasthan is 10,400 MT I am not against Andhra or any other State, but the allocation for Andhra is 42,000 MT. The cash assistance for Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 739 lakhs, for Karnataka Rs. 326 lakhs, but for poor Rajasthan only Rs. 182 lakhs. Why this discrimination? I am not able to understand the basis for cash subsidy as well as allocation for food for work programme. I would also like to refer to the famine conditions in Andhra Pradesh. Rayalseema is equally a chronically affected area and the conditions there are very bad. I would request him to release Krishna waters to the agriculturists of Rayalseema, so that they can be benefitted.

I would request the hon. Minister to reply to all my questions.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Sivaganga): The first complaint of the hon. member is that we have not said anything about the report of the Rajasthan Government. The memorandum submitted by Rajasthan Government was received by our Government only on 15th November.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: But in your reply on 17th November, you have stated that no memorandum has been received. Kindly find out. I do not want to embarrass you.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyhow, the report has been received. The purpose has been achieved. It may be postal delay also.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: The Rajasthan Government have demanded Rs 173 crores for ameliorating the drought conditions. It is true that out of 26 districts 25 are affected. Therefore we have to do something for Rajasthan. Our central teams are being sent to all the States in a few days. It is being organised. One team will be going to Rajasthan very soon. The hon. member mentioned about

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

Rajasthan Canal. Every action is being taken in that regard because the drought condition is there to give life to the scheme. It is a very important scheme not only for Rajasthan but for other parts of the country also. He said about Krishna water. Krishna water cannot be brought here....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He said, it should be taken to Rayalaseema.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Don't think that I should talk only of Rajasthan. I represent the whole of India in Parliament.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Some marginal funds are available to be spent for meeting drought conditions. Rs. 7.74 crores are available with Rajasthan Government to meet this kind of drought conditions. As soon as we receive our report from the central team, we would do all that the Centre can do in this matter.

13 hrs.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I thought Mr. Swaminathan would try to be a bit liberal because he comes from that State. But unfortunately, I think, because the Senior Miniser is not here, he is not able to take any responsibility over his head and, therefore, he is not able to reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has said that a Committee is going in a few days. The House is adjourned for lunch.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA *in the Chair*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*Contd.*

DROUGHT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—*contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I learn that the Minister has already replied; but may be, one or two points have been left out.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: The Minister did reply, but many points were left uncovered. So, I think he will cover them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If some important points have been left out, he may reply.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: First of all, I want to inform Mr. Sharma that the answer given by my colleague on the 17th that no Memorandum was received from the Rajasthan Government was correct. Now, I checked up with the office and found that the Memorandum from Rajasthan was received only on the 18th and not on the 15th as I said in the morning It is only on the 18th that it was received. Therefore, I submit that the correction may be noted.

Also, regarding the Krishna water, about which the hon. Member mentioned, the Rayalseema region in Andhra Pradesh, 77.000 hectares of land can be brought under cultivation by the completion of Sri Sailam Right Bank Canal project. This is under the technical scrutiny of the Central Water Commission and it will be completed very soon. The Government is very keen on this to see that the Krishna water is also given to the Rayalseema area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this project being excluded?

AN HON MEMBER: No, no.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: What about the release of water to the Rajasthan Canal, the Rajasthan Canal being made a national project with a special supply of diesel, wheat and electricity? What have you to say about it?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: The Government is very keen on this project of Rajasthan Canal and very soon it will be done, and I can assure the hon. Member that things will be done very quickly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Government are considering the matter seriously and actively.

AN HON. MEMBER: And sincerely.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is serious, it is presumed that sincerity is implied.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): An observation from the Chair is a directive.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the Minister is responsible enough, and his assurance need not be reinforced by the Chairman's observations.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान में जो अकाल की विषमता है वह मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया है उस से भी बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जाती है । राजस्थान में अकाल तीन साल से पड़ रहा है और हमारे बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में जिनका कि मैं प्रतिनिधि हूं वहां तो चार साल से लगातार अकाल पड़ रहा है । प्रांतों के हिसाब से यदि सब से भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति कहीं है तो वह राजस्थान में है और जिलों के हिसाब से बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में सब से भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति है । इसकी जानकारी देकर मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहूंगा ।

राजस्थान में, विशेषकर पश्चिमी राजस्थान के जिलों में 14 से 16 आने तक, 80 परसेंट से 100 परसेंट तक क्राप, फसल नष्ट हो गयी है और वहां पीने के पानी का भी भयंकर संकट उपस्थित है । चारे और घास दोनों का भयंकर संकट है । वहां क्राप के हिसाब से, चारे के हिसाब से अकाल है । यह अकाल वहां इस शताब्दी का सब से भयंकर अकाल है । पहले के अकालों के समय में इतनी महंगाई नहीं थी और आज की महंगाई के कारण ही वहां इतनी विषमता बढ़ गयी है । राजस्थान सरकार की ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है कि वह इस का सामना कर सके और लोगों को पूरी राहत पहुंचा सके । इसलिए हमने ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत करके जो मांग की है वह राशि राज्य सरकार को दी जाए ।

यहां पर स्टडी टीम के बारे में प्रश्न किया गया था । 14 नवम्बर को हमारी राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट ने मेमोरेण्डम लिख कर दिया है । यह तो राजस्थान सरकार की फेल्योर हुई कि उसने इतनी देर से आपको ज्ञापन दिया । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप स्टडी टीम के राजस्थान जाने के बारे में निश्चित तारीख बतायें कि वह कब वहां जा रही है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानाना चाहता हूं कि स्टडी टीम जो जाती है उसके अन्दर जनता का कोई भी प्रतिनिधि नहीं होता, कोई एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० नहीं होता । कोई भी गैर सरकारी व्यक्ति उसमें नहीं होता है । इन स्टडी टीम के लोगों को वहां की स्थिति के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं होती है, वहां की स्थिति से वे बिल्कुल अनभिज्ञ होते हैं । वहां जाकर वे स्थानीय आफिसर्स से कंसल्ट करते है । किसी भी एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० से कंसल्ट नहीं करते । इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय विश्वास दिलायेंगे कि जो स्टडी टीम वहां जाएगी उसका टूर कार्यक्रम एम० पी० को भेजा

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

जाएगा, एम० एल० ए० को भेजा जाएगा ? जो वहां के एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० हैं वे भी उसमें सम्मिलित हों और उनकी राय ले कर ही स्टडी टीम अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करे, उसके बिना स्टडी टीम अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत न करे। नहीं तो क्या होता है कि हमें प्रधान मंत्री जी से, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर से प्रार्थना करनी पड़ती है, आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करनी पड़ती है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हू कि इस संबंध में आप स्पष्टीकरण करें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो वेजेज दिए जाते है, राजस्थान में या अन्य प्रांतों में, वे आज की मंहगाई को देखते हुए बहुत कम है। इसलिए उन्हें मिनिमम वेजेज मिलनी चाहिए। केन्द्र सरकार इसकी गारंटी दे और राज्य सरकारों को बाध्य करे कि जब उनको इतनी राशि देते हैं तब वे मिनिमम वेजेज पे क्यों नही करतीं ? होता यह है कि जो वर्कर्स काम करते है उनकी मजदूरी में से 50 प्रतिशत, 70 प्रतिशत और कई बार 80 प्रतिशत तक डिडक्शंस कर लिए जाते हैं जिससे उनको एक, डेढ़ रुपया मजदूरी ही मिल पाती है। इस कारण उनमें बड़ा भारी असंतोष व्याप्त है।

डिडक्शंस के कारण क्या है। एक नार्म फिक्स होता है कि इतना कार्य करना चाहिए, परन्तु गवर्नमेंट की पर्याप्त मशीनरी जो लगनी चाहिए वह नहीं लगती, धूप की व्यवस्था नही होती, मेडिसंस की व्यवस्था नहीं होती, जो इंप्लीमेंट्स दिए जाने चाहिएं, उनकी व्यवस्था नही होती, जिसके कारण ये डिडक्शंस होते है।

शासकीय कर्मचारी चाहे दो घंटे काम करे तब भी उसको पूरी सेलरी मिलती है, लेकिन बेचारा मजदूर गर्मी के दिनों में धूप में सारा दिन काम करता है लेकिन उसको पूरी मजदूरी नही दी जाती तब वह रोता-चिल्लाता हमारे सामने आता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सभी राज्य सरकारों को बाध्य करें कि वे मिनिमम वेजेज पे करें। इस प्रकार मजदूरी न दें कि भूखों मरने की नौबत आ जाए। यदि आप इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तो बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, पाली, और जालौर इत्यादि जिलों में लोग भूखों मरने की स्थिति में आ जाएंगे। पशु तो मरेंगे ही। स्थिति इतनी भंयकर है कि उससे बचा नही जा सकता।

तीसरी बात मै यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि राजस्थान के जो पशु है विशेषकर बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर, जोधपुर जिले का पशुधन बहुत अच्छा है इसको बचाने के लिए जब तक राजस्थान सरकार को आप मदद नही देंगे तब तक उनके लिए संकट है। पशुओं के निष्क्रमण के लिए मध्यप्रदेश, गुजरात और आवश्यक हुआ तो महाराष्ट्र और यू० पी० में भिजवाने के लिए सहायता करें। अगर यह सहायता नही की तो ये बच नही सकते, क्योंकि पिछली बार संवत् 2025-26 में इसी प्रकार हमारे तीन चौथाई पशु मारे गए थे। मैं नही चाहता कि यह स्थिति फिर आए। कृपया यह स्पष्ट करें कि पशुओं को बचाने के लिए दूसरे प्रांतो मे निष्क्रमण के लिए केन्द्र सरकार क्या व्यवस्था करेगी ?

एक बात और है। जो पेमेंट होता है वह राज्य सरकारें समय पर नही करतीं। मई, जून, जुलाई 1980 का पेमेंट सितंबर के लास्ट वीक में किया गया। 3-4 महीने बाद पेमेंट किया जाता है। मजदूरों को दो-दो महीने बाद पेमेट किया जाता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि राज्य सरकारों को बाध्य किया जाए कि जो मजदूरी करते हैं उनको समय पर मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए। एक शासकीय कर्मचारी को जब एक तारीख को तनख्वाह मिल जाती है, एम० पी० तनख्वाह ले लेता है, एम० एल० ए० तनख्वाह ले लेता है तो गरीब मजदूर को तीन महीने तक अदायगी न की जाए, यह कैसी

स्थिति है ? अतः राज्य सरकारों को बाध्य किया जाए कि 15 दिन के अंदर उसका पेमेंट किया जाए, इसकी व्यवस्था करने की आपसे जानकारी चाहता हूं ।

अकाल पीड़ित राजस्थान के क्षेत्रों के लिए डैजर्ट डिवैलेपमेंट प्रोग्राम और ड्राउट प्रोन एरिया प्रोग्राम बनाए गए हैं । इन प्रोग्रामों के तहत जब से कांग्रेस सरकार आई है हमारी पूरी तरह से अवहेलना की गई है । जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने अवहेलना करनी शुरू कर दी थी और यह अवहेलना अभी भी चल रही है । राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी उसके अनुसार इन दोनों प्रोग्रामो के तहत राजस्थान सरकार को पूरी राशि मिलनी चाहिये थी लेकिन नही मिली । 1971-1978 तक तो उसको पूरी राशि दी गई लेकिन बाद में 50:50 के आधार पर, पचास प्रतिशत कांट्रीब्यूशन स्टेट का और पचास प्रतिशत केन्द्र का, इस काम को चलाने की बात कही गई । मैं कहना चाहता हू कि राजस्थान इस प्रकार का अपना पचास प्रतिशत कांट्रीब्यूशन देने की स्थिति में नहीं है । इस कारण से वह इन दोनों प्रोग्रामों का लाभ नहीं उठा सकता है । इस वास्ते अकाल राहत कार्यक्रमों का कोई महत्व ही नहीं रह जाता । ये बिल्कुल निष्फल हो जाते है । मैं चाहता हूं कि जो राशि इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए निर्धारित की जाती है उसको बढ़ाया जाए । आपने डैजर्ट डिवेलेपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिए इस वर्ष आठ करोड़ की व्यवस्था की है । इस आठ करोड़ की राशि में क्या डैजर्ट डिवेलेपमेंट किया जा सकता है यह मेरी समझ में तो नहीं आया है । फारेस्ट लगाने का काम भी नहीं हो सकता है । इस वास्ते मेरी मांग है कि डैजर्ट डिवेलेपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिए चालीस करोड़ की व्यवस्था की जाए और यह व्यवस्था सेंटर को ही करनी चाहिये । बार-बार अकाल पड़ते रहे और बार-बार हम आप से पैसा मांगते रहें, आपके सामने भीख मांगते रहें, आपके सामने चिल्लातें रहें यह हम को अच्छा नहीं लगता है । इन दोनों प्रोग्रामों को वार फुटिंग पर ले कर और इन के लिए अधिक राशि का प्रावधान करके इनको हल करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये । प्लानिंग कमिशन में जो लोग बैठे हैं उनके सामने आप इस चीज़ को रखें, फाइनेंस कमिशन में आप इसको रखें । कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि रेगिस्तानी जो क्षेत्र हैं उनका विकास जल्दी से जल्दी हो सके और वहां पर बार-बार जो सूखा पड़ता है वह न पड़े, रेगिस्तान का विस्तार न हो ।

अब मैं पीने के पानी के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । यह बहुत विकट समस्या है । हमारे यहां राजस्थान में 804 गांव ऐसे हैं जहां पीने के पानी तक की बड़ी विकट समस्या है । वहां पर ट्रकों द्वारा, रेलवे की टंकियों द्वारा पानी पहुंचाया जाता है । इसमें बहुत ज्यादा खर्च आता है । पीने का पानी भी बहुत कम मिलता है । मैंने हिसाब लगाया है । एक व्यक्ति को 1/4 गैलन पानी ही मिलता है । आप सुन कर आश्चर्य करेंगे कि जहां पर एक दिन में 1/4 गैलन पानी किसी को मिलता हो वहां स्नान करने की बात तो दूर रही पीने के वास्ते पानी भी पूरा नहीं होता है । पीने के पानी की वहां बहुत ही गम्भीर समस्या है । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप निर्माण और आवास मंत्री से निवेदन करें इसके बारे में वे कुछ हल निकालें । इन इलाकों को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये, प्रायोरिटी दी जानी चाहिये । आपने दी भी है लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ आपको और भी कई इंतज़ाम करने होगें । जो समस्याग्रस्त गांव हैं उनके लिए रिग्ज़, ड्रिलिंग मशीनें की भी अविलम्ब व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । आप ने रिग भेजी हैं लेकिन बहुत कम भेजी है । रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में तो बहुत ही कम मिली हैं । ये जो रेगिस्तानी इलाके हैं इनको पूरा शेयर नहीं मिला है । आप स्पेसेफिकली राजस्थान सरकार को डायरेक्शन दें--आप उसको रुपया देते हैं मशीनें देते हैं--लेकिन साथ ही साथ डायरेक्शन भी दें कि रिग्ज़ को इन क्षेत्रों में जहां पीने के पानी का जबर्दस्त संकट है, जहां दस-दस और बारह बारह मील दूर जा कर लोगों को पानी लाना पड़ता है और जो

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

पश्चिमी राजस्थान के दूरस्थ क्षेत्र हैं, जो हिस्से हैं उनको वह प्राथमिकता दे । मैं एक सुझाव दे रहा हूं कि यह जो विपदाएं हैं, जिनके लिये मार्जिनल मनी फिक्स किया गया है, राज्यों को नेशनल क्लैमिटीज पर खर्च करने के लिये अधिकार दिया गया है, इसमें हमारे राजस्थान को छटे फाइनेंस कमीशन ने 10.19 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष की राशि रिकैमंड की थी जिसको कि अब रिडयूस कर के 7.74 करोड़ कर दिया मया है । मेरा कहना यह है कि इस मार्जिनल मनी को जो सालों-साल फैमिन और फ्लड प्रोन एरिया के लिये रखा गया है, उस राशि को बढ़ाया जाये । मेरा सुझाव यह है कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नेशनल क्लैमिटी फंड स्थापित हो जिसका उपयोग बाढ़, अकाल, साइक्लोन तथा भूकम्प वाले क्षेत्रों में किया जाये । इसमें हर स्टेट के बजट का एक या 2 परसैंट शेयर लेकर और दूसरे भी किसी तरीके से सहायता लेकर सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में इसका प्रोवीजन कर के नेशनल क्लैमिटी फंड स्थापित कर सकते हैं और जब भी किसी प्रांत में इस प्रकार की विपत्ति आये तो इस फंड से वहां के लिये राशि दी जाये ताकि उन स्टेटों को सहायता मिल सके । यह कार्य राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर करने की आवश्यकता है ।

अभी जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर रिलीफ फंड है, उससे बहुत ही अपर्याप्त राशि मिलती है जिससे कि कुछ नहीं हो सकता है । इसलिये यहां पर बड़े स्तर के फंड की स्थापना करने की आवश्यकता है ।

फूड फार वर्क का प्रोग्राम जो है, यह जुलाई 1980 के बाद बिल्कुल शिथिल पड़ गया है । इसमें कोई काम अब राजस्थान में चल नहीं रहा है । आपने अक्तूबर, 1980 में जो राशि इसके लिये दी है, जो अनाज दिया है वह बहुत ही कम है, दूसरे प्रांतों के मुकाबले में । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रोजगार कार्यक्रम को भी बढ़ाकर इसको कुछ आगे किया जाये ।

राजस्थान कनाल के बारे में मेरे मित्र ने जिक्र कर दिया । हमारे यहां खरीफ की फसल अच्छी नहीं हुई और अक्तूबर-नवम्बर में बरसात भी नहीं हुई है । रबी की फसल भी बहुत कम होने की उम्मीद है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप इतनी समस्याएं रखें जिनको कि मंत्री महोदय उठा सकें । अगर इन्हीं में मंत्री जी दब जायें तो मुशकिल होगा ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : मैं डीज़ल और विद्युत के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं । विद्युत का हमारे यहां भयानक संकट है । आप संबंधित मंत्री से निवेदन करें कि वह अधिक से अधिक व्यवस्था राजस्थान के लिये करें जिससे रबी की फसल को हम लाभ दे सकें । यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानकारी चाहता हूं ।

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री जी, माननीय सदस्य ने इतनी समस्याएं आप पर रख दी हैं कि आप कहीं दब न जायें । आप धीरे-धीरे जहां तक हो डिटेल में जवाब दें जिससे सब कोई समझ सकें ।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I understand the anxiety of my hon. friend. The situation is very serious; except one district, Bharatpur, almost the entire State is affected by drought. We are aware of this fact; we have taken note of the seriousness of the problem. Only recently a Memorandum has come. The State Government has demanded Rs. 173 crores to be spent there. Anyhow, they need not wait for the Central scheme. They can immediately start some work because they have also got the marginal fund of Rs. 7.74 crores out of which they can start a small work.

The hon. Member mentioned about drinking water for the cattle also. It is very important. Government is aware of this. We are giving more attention and top priority to drinking water. In our Prime Minister's 12-Point Programme to meet the drought situation, drinking water is given more importance. Also the Madam has mentioned that we must do everything possible to supply rigs, as many as possible, to all the States, particularly to the drought-affected States, to put up borewells. Therefore, we are concentrating on that. Very soon our Central Team is going to visit Rajasthan. That team will meet all the public men when it visits there. They will also meet all the M.L. As., M. Ps. of the State as also the officials. They will also meet the villagers and will study the conditions there and try to send a report on the basis of which we shall start helping the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are issuing instructions to the members of the Team.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I am giving one or two points. What the hon. Member mentioned is a very serious matter. That is about the cattle. People may manage to go from place to place but not the cattle. It is very important that adequate arrangements have got to be made when we deal with the cattle. We have a plan for that purpose. We will do what is possible.

The hon. Member talked about delay in payment of wages to the poor people. This is a State subject. The State is also aware of this fact. They will take up the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But the States are going to be helped by you. I think the matter is very serious if it takes weeks for the payment to be made to the wage earners. Their attention may be drawn particularly to this.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: We are taking up the matter. I have already explained elaborately and I have given my answers well. I think the member should be satisfied with them. He need not show over anxiety on this. We shall do all that we can to help Rajasthan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chaturbhuj. Not here. Shri A. T. Patil.

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of State has made a reference to the State of Maharashtra saying that no drought condition has been reported from Maharashtra and that the Meteorological reports say that no district in Maharashtra has less than the normal rainfall from south-west monsoon. I would, therefore, confine myself primarily to the condtions in Maharashtra and then I shall come to the conditions in different States in general.

So far as the conditions in Maharashtra are concerned, the information received from official sources says that due to long drought spell in July, 1980 and abrupt withdrawal of monsoon in the last week of September, 1980, there were adverse effects on the late variety of Kharif crops as also on the sown rabi crops. No rains were received in October, 1980. This delayed sowing of rabi crops in some areas. The official sources say that the preliminary estimate regarding the loss of crops in different States is to this extent. So far as local jowar is concerned, the loss of crop varies from 20 per cent to 60 per cent. It varies from place to place. The loss of tur varies from 15 per cent to 50 per cent. The loss of pulses varies from 30 per cent to 60 per cent. The loss of late variety of cotton varies from 25 per cent to 60 per cent. In the case of groundnuts it varies from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. On the whole it is expected as per the preliminary estimates, that the loss in total production will be between 30 per cent to 50 per cent. According to the official information except five districts, *viz.*, three coastal districts of Thane, Kuluba and Ratnagiri, and Chandrapura and Bhandara which grow principally rice or paddy, the rest of the districts, that is, twenty out of twentyfive districts,

[Shri A. T. Patil]

have been either partially or wholly affected. Now, if this report has not been received by the Government of India so far, I am very sorry but Maharashtra government geared up its machinery to meet the drought conditions and issued instructions to different departments, namely, Energy Department, Irrigation Department and Forest Department to conserve their resources to meet the situation.

As on 25th October, 1980 the attendance on EGS is to the tune of 3,06,214 but the demand is increasing. The government kept on its shelf works to the extent of sixteen lakhs to meet the demands of sixteen lakh workers but still there may be additional demand of workers on EGS and that will have to be met.

This is the preliminary report. They say the detailed enquiry is being made and the report will be received within a week and it will be sent to Government of India.

Sir, in view of the submission made by the hon'ble Minister that the Government of Maharashtra has not reported the drought situation in the State and the Meteorological department has reported that no district in Maharashtra has less than normal rainfall, my submission is that since the area under irrigation in Maharashtra is between 10 per cent to 11 per cent, that means since 90 per cent of the area of land is dry crop land, mere normal rains are not sufficient. Assuming according to the Meteorological department that the rains were normal, I would like to submit that the normal rains are not in a position to meet the demand. There should be regular rains. If there is no rain in July, September and October it is difficult to get the late variety of Kharif crops.

Sir, so far as the rice growing areas are concerned, I may invite the attention of the House to three coastal districts, where although there may be normal rains in quantity, still as the retention capacity of soil there is very low, the result is that if there is no rain for a short while the crop is immediately affected.

Sir, on a preliminary survey the concerned officers have assessed the loss to the tune of 25 per cent to 50 per cent whereas if an actual survey is done it may be much more. We pray, it should not be more but the situation is that when the actual harvesting will be done the results might be horrible. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Central Government is proposing to send a Central team to visit Maharashtra. That will be my first question as well as my request.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the State Government requested the Centre to send their team or is it your personal suggestion?

SHRI A. T. PATIL: So far as the official sources are concerned, there is actually no mention of the fact that they have made a request to the Government of India. But in view of the official information which I have got, and in view of the information which I have submitted before the House, this will be my demand. In view of the condition prevailing there in the Maharashtra State, I request that the Government of India should send a Central Team to study the condition there. They should visit the State of Maharashtra, they should visit the place concerned, they should survey the condition there, and they should take proper decision in the right direction. This is my respectful suggestion in this respect.

So far as the other aspects of the situation are concerned, they should render aid in the form of supply of foodgrains, cash assistance, and short-term loans. These are the remedies which are being followed by the Government of India in respect of all the four States. Apart from these four States, there are other States inclusive of Maharashtra which are affected by drought conditions. So, I submit it will be necessary for the Government of India to pursue their efforts in all these three directions

namely, additional supply of foodgrains to meet the scarcity condition there, to continue the employment guarantee scheme, to give cash assistance and short-term loans to meet the demands of the people affected by drought. It is necessary for the Government of India to pursue all these efforts in all the States including the State of Maharashtra, in view of the prevailing conditions, about which I have already mentioned.

So far as the scarcity works are concerned, assistance should be rendered in all directions. So far as water supply is concerned, the immediate problem is that of water supply to the rabi crop. For that purpose power supply to agricultural consumers should be ensured. Similarly assistance in respect of high speed diesel to agricultural consumers should be ensured. Works should be undertaken in respect of percolation tanks; sources of underground water supply should be explored further. Diversion whereever possible of irrigation water to the drought affected areas should be ensured. That is the second aspect to which the attention of the Government of India should be directed.

Then the third and the important aspect is the supply of drinking water. The Government of Maharashtra has issued certain instructions in view of the non-availability of high speed diesel to use bullock cart instead of tankers for the supply of drinking water. The scheme of laying of temporary pipeline wherever possible has been directed to be undertaken by the Government of Maharashtra. The Government of India on their part should ensure that assistance in this direction should be given wherever possible.

Then I come to the question of fodder for cattle. The Government of Maharashtra has already issued instructions for the conservation of grass for cattle from the grasslands in the jurisdiction of the Forest Department.

Provision will have to be made for assistance to the agriculturists who get only single crop in a year, that is, the kharif crop. This assistance will have to be continued not only up to March, 1981 but has to be carried on till September or October, 1981. Necessary action should be taken by the Government of India in this regard.

I would like to ask the following question for reply by the hon. Minister.

May I know whether the Government of India proposes to send a Central Study Team to visit Maharashtra?

May I know whether the Central Government will direct assistance to Maharashtra in respect of these three important matters namely, additional supply of foodgrains, cash assistance and short-term loans?

May I know whether the Government of India will take care to see that assistance is made available to the State of Maharashtra so far as the kharif crop of 1981 is concered, up to September, October, 1981? Then will the Government of India give assistance in respect of fodder for cattle, drinking water facilities, water supply to the rabi crop of 1980-81 etc. since the assistance in respect of provision of all these facilties to the farmers should be rendered immediately?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, the hon. Member is very anxious that a team should be sent to Maharashtra. What can we do in this regard when we have not heard anything about the drought conditions from the Maharashtra Government even up to this moment? No report has been received from the State Government so far. If the State Government sends a report on the present situation, the Centre is ready to consider the matter. After all the Government is anxious to take all necessary steps.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon'ble Minister will agree that the Chairman anticipated the Ministers' difficulty.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I may also submit that even now the State Government have got marginal funds out of which they can spend for preliminary work in case there is any

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

difficulty being faced by the State Government. I once again assure the hon. Member that the Government will take all the necessary steps. In this connection, I may inform the hon. Members of this House that so far as the agricultural production is concerned, we are in a better position. I am happy to inform the House that so far as the kharif crop is concerned, we have achieved the target this year. We have reached the target of 80 million tonnes. Out of 131 million tonnes achieved in 1978-79, which was the record production in India, we were able to produce kharif crop to the tune of 78 million tonnes. Now, we have crossed that figure. The only thing is that there is some difficulty in so far as the rabi crop is concerned. But anyhow I am hopeful that with god's grace we would be able to achieve the target and would be able to reach the record production of 135 million tonnes this year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let us go to the next item—Statement to be made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIA): On behalf of Shri Bhishma Narain Singh with your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 24th November, 1980, will consist of:—

(1) General discussion on the Assam Budget for 1980-81; discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants (Assam) for 1980-81 and consideration and passing of the Assam Appropriation Bill, 1980;

(2) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(3) Consideration and passing of the Ear Drums and Ear Bones (Authority for use of Therapeutic Purposes) Bill, 1980.

(4) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the following Ordinances together with consideration and passing of the Bill in replacement of them:

(i) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.

(ii) The Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1980.

(iii) The Bird and Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings and other Properties) Ordinance, 1980.

(5) Consideration and passing of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1980.

(6) Discussion on the motions by Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri B. V. Desai regarding continuing rise in the prices of sugar and other essential commodities on Tuesday, the 25th November, 1980, at 2-00 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Members to make their submissions in brief with regard to the business for the next week as there are nine names before me.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I once again rise to urge upon the Government to provide for an early discussion on the communal situation in the country. The Government has once again disappointed us. We have the whole business for the next week and this Government has not been in a position to find time for a discussion on such an important subject. I would once again urge for an early discussion on this subject without going into the details of the difficult and tense situation that is there with

respect to it and the need for immediate steps and immediate measures that have to be taken. I do not know why the Government should fight shy of having the earliest possible discussion in the House on this particular question.

I must also say that the first annual report of the Minorities Commission for the year ending 31st December, 1978 should be taken up for discussion. Two years have passed and still there is no discussion. There are several important suggestions and recommendations embodied in this valuable report and they are very relevant and timely for the present situation. Despite all the lip sympathy that has been paid for the minorities in the country, it is a sad commentary to say that the Government does not want, it seems, a discussion on these reports to take place at the earliest possible occasion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When was it submitted?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It has been laid on the Table of the House.

Sir, you will be shocked to know that the annual reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the last ten years—not one or two years, but ten years—have not been discussed in this House. They have also been one after the other laid on the Table of the House, but no discussion has taken place. The successive annual reports since 1970-71 have not yet been discussed by this House. What is the situation? No time to discuss communal situation; no time to discuss the report of the Minorities Commission; no provision to discuss for nearly ten years reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities! We must take a very serious note of this particular situation, the manner in which this Government, as also the previous Janta Government have been functioning. Even during the time of the Janta Government, I rose again and again in this House, but to no avail. I would request the Government now to have the earliest possible allocation of time for discussions on these reports.

Finally, the farmers in Maharashtra are very much agitated. Their agitation has turned violent. There is need for a discussion with respect to their demands. The Government of Maharashtra has reportedly requested the Union Government to raise the price of levy sugar. Then, there is a report in the newspapers which says that our Minister for Agriculture has assured the Congress (I) MPs in private that there will be an increase in the procurement price of sugarcane, onions and cotton. What is the situation? Then there must be an immediate statement with respect to this at least in this House so that we may know the exact position in the matter.

Therefore, I ask the Government to make an immediate statement on this particular issue.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : हमारे देश में 20, 27 और 30 अक्तूबर को जबर्दस्त रेल दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं जिन में कई सौ लोगों के मरने का समाचार है । यह इतना बड़ा सवाल है कि इसको अध्यक्ष जी ने भी स्थगन प्रस्ताव के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया था । लेकिन उस पर अभी तक डिसकशन का भी कहीं अंदाज नहीं लग रहा है । बहुत सारी महत्वपूर्ण बातें इन रेल दुर्घटनाओं के साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं । आज भी गाड़ियां समय पर नहीं चलती हैं । आप तो सभापति जी स्वयं जानते हैं कि जब हम साथ-साथ एक बार आ रहे थे तो हमारी गाड़ी साढ़े तीन घंटे लेट आई ।

सभापति महोदय : चूंकि आप साथ थे इसलिए शायद लेट हुई ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह हो सकता है । लेकिन गाड़ी का लेट होना सही नहीं है ।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

इसलिए इन सब बातों पर सदन में विचार करने के लिए अगले सप्ताह समय निकाला जाना चाहिये । ऐसा हुआ तो हम बता सकेंगे कि ऐसी बातें क्यों हो रही हैं, इनके निदान का रास्ता क्या हो सकता है ।

सभापति महोदय, हम सब लोग टेलीफोन रखते हैं । यहां पर भी रखते हैं, अपने घरों में भी रखते हैं । दिल्ली में भी लाखों टेलीफोन हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई टेलीफोन ठीक से काम कर रहा है । अगर पटना करते हैं तो वहां की लाइन नहीं मिलती है, अगर मंत्री जी को करते हैं तो उनकी लाइन नहीं मिलती है । कल शाम से मेरा टेलीफोन चुपचाप पागल हो गया है, चुप है । टेलीफोन की अराजक स्थिति पर भी विचार के लिए समय निकाला जाना चाहिये । रेल मंत्री जी ने तो तरह-तरह के स्टेप्स लेने की घोषणा की है लेकिन हमारे स्टीफन साहब कान मे तेल डाल कर और चादर तान कर सोए हुए हैं । यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है । यह केवल दिल्ली पटना, बम्बई, कलकत्ता का ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे देश के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है । इस पर भी सदन में गम्भीरता के साथ विचार होना चाहिये ।

भारत के विश्वविद्यालयों के कर्मचारी बहुत ही असंतुष्ट हैं । आल इंडिया यूनिवर्सिटी एम्प्लायीज कनफैड्रेशन ने चार पांच दिन पहले यहां प्रदर्शन किया था । वे पूरे देश में आंदोलन कर रहे हैं । दिल्ली के नाम टीचिंग एम्प्लायीज और दिल्ली की यूनिवर्सिटी के अध्यापकों ने मिल कर अपनी मांगों को मनवाने के लिए हड़ताल की है । उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि अगर सरकार के कान पर जूं नहीं रेंगी तो फिर और कोई बड़ा कदम उठाने के लिए उनको मजबूर होना पड़ेगा । इस सवाल पर भी सदन में विचार होना चाहिये ताकि हमारे देश में जो हजारों कर्मचारी फैले हुए हैं उनको संतोष हो सके कि संसद ने इस सवाल पर विचार किया है ।

हमारे बिहार में एक सिंहभूम जिला है । वहां पर आठ सितम्बर को आदिवासियों पर गोली चली थी । आदिवासी जंगल के सवाल को ले कर आंदोलन कर रहे थे और उन पर गोली वर्षा हुई थी । हमारे बिहार में गुआ एक स्थान है जहां लोहे की खदान है । वहां मजदूरों पर गोली चार्ज की गई है, गोली चलाई गई है । इससे 11 आदिवासी मारे गये हैं । 11 का तो सरकारी दावा है, मेरा खयाल है मारे गए होंगे इससे ज्यादा ।

15.00 hrs.

बिहार में यह आम बात है कि हरिजनों को कत्ल कर दिया जाता है । अभी कुछ दिन पहले नालन्दा जिले के महतो चक गांव में 4 हरिजनों की निर्मम हत्या कर दी गई । यह स्थिति आज भी चल रही है । हम चाहेंगे कि आदिवासी या हरिजनों की हत्या का जो सवाल है, गृह मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद है, वह सुन रहे है, तो इन सवालों पर यहां विचार होना चाहिये ताकि हम यह समझ सकें कि सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठाया है और पिछले सत्र के मुकाबले में अब इस स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है या और बिगाड हुआ है । इन बातों पर इस सदन में विचार किया जाना चाहिये और अगर किसी वजह से विचार संभव न हो तो सदन में वक्तव्य तो जरूर दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि हम सब समझ सकें ।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : सभापति जी मेरा भी सुझाव है कि अगले सप्ताह के लिये जो कार्य-सूची पेश की गई है, उसमें निम्नलिखित विषयों को भी जोड़ा जाये ।

पहला विषय जो मैं जुड़वाना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि देश के अंदर शिक्षित और अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों की दशा दिनों दिन खराब होती जा रही है और उनकी संख्या में काफी बढ़ोत्तरी

होती जा रही है यह एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है और इस पर अगर विचार नहीं किया गया तो देश में जो स्थिति पैदा होती जा रही है, उससे बड़ा विद्रोह होगा और वह इतना बड़ा होगा जिसमें मौजूदा सरकार का टिक सकना संभव नहीं होगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इनकी बेरोजगारी की स्थिति कैसे हल की जाये, इस पर ठोस कदम उठाने के प्रश्न को एजेंडे में जोड़ा जाये।

दूसरा प्रश्न किसानों को उनकी पैदावार का लाभकारी मूल्य दिलाने का है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने चर्चा की कि देश के कई राज्यो में किसान अपने पैदावार के लाभकारी मूल्य के लिये उठ खड़े हुए है। आंध्र की बात आप जानते हैं, महाराष्ट्र और यू० पी० में भी आंदोलन हुआ और मुल्क के कई राज्यों में किसान इस बात की आज से नही, बहुत पहले से मांग कर रहे हैं कि पूंजीपति देश में बराबर उनका शोषण करते है उनकी पैदावार का मूल्य कम देकर और उन्हें बाकी सामान महंगी कीमतों पर खरीदना पड़ता है।

मेरी यह सलाह और अनुरोध है कि सरकार इस सवाल को अगले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में जोड़कर इस पर विचार करे और इस बात की गारन्टी की जाये कि देश के किसानों को, जो कि देश को अन्न खिला रहे है, पूरी सहूलियतें मिलेंगी।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Can a member read the newspaper in the House while the proceedings are going on?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN (Trivandrum): Every day, some important incidents are appearing in the newspapers due to misdeeds of the Ruling Party both in a majority of the States and at the Centre. Yesterday itself, two persons were killed due to firing in Mehsana. We are raising that issue since morning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even if you read it, you do it in an invisible manner. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Yesterday itself, two persons were killed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not listening to the remarks and suggestions of the hon. member. Your business is mainly to listen to the deliberations and make contribution.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): He was wondering why that subject has not come up for a discussion.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : तीसरा विषय सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के बारे में है।

जहां तक सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली, पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम का संबंध है, सरकार उसके बारे में लगातार वादे कर रही है, लेकिन सब लोग जानते हैं कि यह प्रणाली लगभग फ़ेल हो चुकी है। सरकार ने जिन दुकानों को खोला है, वहां पर लोगों को आवश्यक वस्तुएं नहीं मिल पाती हैं। इसलिए यह ज़रूरी है कि सरकार तमाम आवश्यक वस्तुओं के थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ में ले, ताकि जनता को परेशानी से छुटकारा दिलाया जा सके। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस विषय को अगले सप्ताह के कार्य में जोड़ा जाये।

देश में लाखों बीड़ी मज़दूर हैं, जिन्हें मुख्तलिफ़ सूबों में विपरीत परिस्थितियों में काम करना पड़ता है। उन्हें समान वेतन भी नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में इस विषय को शामिल किया जाये कि तमाम बीड़ी मज़दूरों के लिए अखिल-भारतीय पैमाने पर समान मज़दूरी तय की जाये, सरकार उन्हें कम से कम साढ़े दस रुपये प्रति-हज़ार की मज़दूरी दिलाने की गारंटी करे और उन्हें सेवा-कार्ड दिया जाये

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I rise to draw the attention of the House to an important subject which is being neglected for the last few years, namely, land reforms. Of course in plan documents and in the speeches of the Ministers, it is often mentioned but as you know implementation of land reform throughout the country has been tardy. There have been no effective measures on the part of the government to implement them effectively. It is not only a question of non-implementation; it is also a question of certain governments obstructing the very process of distribution of the land. As an illustration, I should like to mention this. Several thousands of agricultural workers, land-hungary peasants and landless poor cultivated the land in Bodh Gaya which is illegally being occupied by the Mahant and the Mutt. A government committee was set up by the Government of Bihar and that submitted its report on 3 October this year. The committee also came to the conclusion that the Mahant and the Mutt had illegally occupied a big chunk of land at Bodh Gaya, about 10,000 acres; all these lands are being illegally occupied by him by some fictitious transfers. This way the whole process of land distribution is being frustrated. What is more surprising is that the Bihar Government have today posted police in that area where the land was cultivated by landless agriculturists, collectively last year, so that those peasants could not harvest the crops. I have reports to suggest that the Bihar Government are supporting the Mahant and Mutt in their effort to harvest even unripe crop with the help of Police. Great tension is prevailing. It is not only a question of tension and law and order; it is also the question of the State Government helping the Mahant and the Mutt who had illegally occupied the land to deprive the landless agriculturists who cultivated the land from the fruits of their effort by preventing them from harvesting their lawful crop.

I think the House should take a note of it and make it a matter of discussion. My second point, a simple one, is, as the House knows, that a condition of uncertainty terror and intimidation prevails among the Press community and the Press fraternity. As you know, Sir, on October 3 last a journalist in Mr. Naba Kishore Mahapatra was assulted, was a victim of harassment in collusion with the administration, in collusion with the ruling party, in collusion with gangsters and hooligans. His wife was murdered, not only murdered, before murder they committed rape on her and it is a slur on the part of everybody of us, that a journalist's wife has been raped and has been murdered. (*Interruptions*).

'Everybody' in the sense 'every citizen' in the country. It is an incident which is very pathetic and tragic.
(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have referred to it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The Orissa Government is trying to see that the whole evidences are hushed up and they are trying to coerce statements from the journalist, Shri Naba Kishore. He was kidnapped and it is alleged that Press people were not able to meet him, so that he cannot make a statement in the court. That being the case it is not only a question of merely but it is the question which concerns the security and safety of the journalists' fraternity as a whole, who are here, whose professional duty demands that they should be fearless, they should be objective and they should record objectively, fearlessly and trully. Mr. Naba Kishore Mahapatra's fault was that he made an objective report. He made certain reports which went against the ruling party, which went against some traders. Therefore, that matter is to be discussed in this House.

AN HON. MEMBER: You can take only one or two minutes. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): What happened during Calling Attention? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Mhalgi?

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have got only one point to submit. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Because you have raised a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): It is a point of order.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: It is a partisan objection.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Under Rule 290, yes,....

> '..not more than half an hour shall be allotted for the discussion of the motion and no member shall speak for more than five minutes on such motion.'

AN HON. MEMBER: That is the rule. He cannot compare it with a Calling Attention.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Time is prescribed by the presiding Officer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have got to take up Private Members' Bills.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I will take only two or three minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: You can take more. You cannot avoid the rules.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Number of modifications in the Cantonments Act, 1924 have become absolutely out-dated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the subject? What is the subject matter that has to be included?

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I have just now started.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want the subject. What should be included?

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Amendment Bill of the Cantonment Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That you say, and that will be a statement.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: A number of provisions in the Cantonment Act, 1924, become absolutely out-dated. The Act was passed under foreign British Rule. Since independence, there is a presistent demand for the amendment of the said law from the concerned citizens.

I raised this question twice in Sixth Lok Sabha and two three times during the period of last ten months. I was informed in this House that the Amending Bill is practically ready for introduction. In the last budget session of Parliament, to the query of my cut motion No. 14 to the Demand, the following information was provided to me. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want that item to be included. Now conclude. There are five more members. When the subject is accepted, you can speak.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I am taking only two minutes. Let me give reasons why it should be accepted and introduced next week itself. I was informed:

> "The Government had under consideration for quite some time various proposals to amend the Cantonment Act of 1924. Action is in hand to introduce the Bill in Parliament at the earliest possible..."

Accordingly, in the Government business for the said session, the said Bill was shown among others for introduction. But ulitmately it was not introduced. Now to the great surprise of the hon. Members, the Bill has not even been shown in the Government Business expected to be taken up during this session of Lok Sabha.

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi.]

This can be very well verified from Lok Sabha Bulletin Part II dated 6th November, 1980 at item No. 540. The Government's attitude, towards important issues is not only casual but it is insulting to the House.

I, therefore, strongly demand that the Cantonment Act, 1924 Amending Bill be introduced next week and passed during the current session of Lok Sabha.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूं कि अगले सप्ताह के विजनैस में इस बात को जोड़ा जाए और इस पर विचार होना चाहिए :

(1) समग्र देश में आज किसानों का आन्दोलन एक नये स्तर पर पहुंच चुका है और वे अपनी फसल के लाभकारी मूल्य के लिए सारे देश में लड़ रहे हैं । इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए । ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please read only the items. I cannot allow you make a speech. You have given certain items to be included. Please read only those items. There are three or four members and at 3.30 we have to take up Private Members' Business (*Interruption*). Right of the member is there, but it is within the time-limit.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : मेरा दूसरा प्वाइन्ट यह है कि देश में चीनी की कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं और आज अखबारों में सुपर बाजार में भी 10 रुपये किलो चीनी बिकने की खबर छपी है । इसलिए चीनी की बढ़ती हुई कीमतों पर भी विचार होना चाहिए ।

तीसरा विषय जिस पर मैं सदन में बहस चाहता हूं यह है कि सारे देश में रेल गाड़ियां बहुत विलम्ब से चल रही हैं । इस से माल की ढुलाई में तथा यात्रियों को बड़ी असुविधा हो रही है । इसलिए सदन में गाड़ियों के विलम्ब से चलने की स्थिति पर विचार होना चाहिए । रेलवे की जो यह फंक्शनिंग है, उस पर विचार होना चाहिए । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में गण्डक योजना और कोसी योजना चालू है उनकी कार्यप्रणाली पर विचार होना चाहिए ताकि किसानों को लाभ मिल सके और किसानों को सिचाई की सुविधाएं मिल सके । इस काम में बहुत त्रुटियां हैं । इस पर पूरे हाउस में विचार होना चाहिए ताकि किसानों को राहत मिल सके ।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): 300 students of Delhi Polytechnic have been on strike since 17-11-80. Their demand is that the agreement that the authorities had made with them on 19-1-80, should be implemented. Also three students of the Pusa Polytechnic have been suspended and the students have been on strike since 3-11-80. These things should be discussed here.

The farmers are on a mini-revolt on an all-India basis. Today it is Nasik tomorrow it may be Maharashtra and other parts of the country. So, this should be discussed here.

Government had brought a Bill on Cinematography. But every time, they see the face of the Bill, they again withdraw it. I want that a comprehensive Bill on Cinematography should be brought immediately.

IIT employees of Kharagpur have been on strike since 11-11-80 over certain demands. The Director of the IIT is looking to their needs in a casual manner. He has no money for building houses for the employees. But he is spending lakhs of rupees for building an air-conditioned guest house. So, these things should be stopped.

The RPF personnel observed hunger strike very recently. They also demonstrated in front of the offices of the Divisional Managers and General Managers of various Railways. They are coming to Delhi on 27th of this month to demonstrate before Parliament House. Their demand is very simple. They say: "either treat us as railwaymen or as force. If you treat us as railwaymen, give us bonus. If you treat us as force, then give us the amenities of the force". So, this also should be discussed here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to point out three things. One is the removal and transfer of Governors. The arbitrary decision of the Government regarding the removal of the Governor of Tamil Nadu from his post and the transfer of the Governor of Maharashtra in his place in violation of the spirit of constitutional provisions as well as democratic norms and conventions should be taken up. There have been two precedents in this respect. In the case of Shri S. S. Dhawan, the former Governor of West Bengal, the question of his removal would have gone to the court of law but the matter was dropped as Shri Dhawan was accommodated in the Law Commission. Similarly, when Vice-Chancellor, Shri Hardwari Lal, was removed from his post, the matter went to the Haryana-Punjab High Court which considered his removal illegal.

The second point is about the satyagraha that is going on by the landless of Bodhgaya. The satyagraha movement by landless, mostly belonging to Scheduled Castes for redistribution of more than 10,000 acres of land held illegally in Gaya district alone by the Mahant of Bodhgaya, in clear violation of ceiling laws as established by the Committee appointed by the Government of Bihar in 1979, should be taken up for discussion.

The third point is about the freedom of the press. The growing tendency of the Government to interfere with free and independent functioning of the Press as demonstrated in the case of the popular Telugu daily EENADU published from Hyderabad also requires discussion in the House.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Recently many people died because of encephalatis. More than 700 people have died all over India and in UP alone more than 500 people have died by this illness. We should discuss this question.

Secondly, fertilizer plants are going to be set up in Thalvaiset in Maharashtra and in Hajira in Gujarat, based on Bombay High gas. The consultancy contract for the ammonium plant has been given against the recommendations of two expert committees. It is a very serious matter. We have given several notices that the matter should be thoroughly discussed because this will result in a severe drain on the exchequer.

Thirdly the freedom of the press is in great danger, as has been mentioned by Shri Chitta Basu. Even though we have given notice of an adjournment motion, it has not been admitted. So, it should be taken up.

Fourthly, there should be a discussion on railway accidents.

Finally, the recent meeting of the CHOGRAM was an important one. There should be a discussion on that.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The suggestions made by the hon. Members have been noted with all the seriousness at the command of the Government. Shri Banatwalla has again raised the question of communal violence. It has already been

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

decided by BAC that some time would be allotted for it. Both Shri Unnikrishnan and Professor Dandavate were present in that meeting. So far as price rise is concerned, a discussion has already been admitted for 25th November. Regarding the railway accidents, the opposition did not want the adjournment motion to be discussed.

Shri Chitta Basu referred to land reforms. It is one of the important points in the 20-Point Programme. The Government of India and the various State Governments have appointed implementation committees of land reforms.

All the points which were mentioned will be conveyed to the concerned Ministries for necessary action.

I would now request that the hon. Law Minister may be allowed to move his Bill before 3.30 p.m.

15.28 hrs.

MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion Moved:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969."

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1980. Article 39(c) of our Constitution reads:

> "that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;"

The proposed Bill shall result in the concentration of wealth; there is no doubt about it. It will also be to the common detriment. Therefore, this Bill is in violation of the spirit of article 39(c).

The MRTP Commission is an important instrument in the matter of examining as to whether any company, any industrial house, becomes dominant and, if so, to impose certain restrictions on them. The MRTP Act is an instrument for preventing the concentration of wealth and the Bill says that the MRTP Commission shall not have the power to sit in judgment or examine the proposal of any industrial house if an undertaking expands.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, it is now 3.30. You should take up Private Members' Business.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already moved for leave to introduce; it will take only one or two minutes more. *(Interruptions)*. All right. We will continue this later on. We will now take up the Private Members' Business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINTH REPORT

SHRI RASHID MASOOD (Saharanpur): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th November, 1980."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That this House do agree with the Ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th November, 1980."

The motion was adopted.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 102 and 191)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of second Schedule).

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I introduce the Bill.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF (AGE BAR EXEMPTION AND OTHER AMENITIES) BILL*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Pauskura): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide unemployment relief, age bar exemption, exemption from application fee to apply for jobs and various other amenities to the registered unemployed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide unemployment relief, age bar exemption, exemption from application fee to apply for jobs and various other amenities to the registered unemployed."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I introduce the Bill.

CANTONMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 15 etc.)

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: I introduce the Bill.

CITIZENSHIP (ACQUISITION BY RELIGIOUS MINORITIES FROM BANGLADESH) BILL*

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhepura): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the right of citizenship of persons belonging to the religious minority communities, who have migrated to the territory of India from the territory of Pakistan, now included in the territory of Bangaladesh and matters incidental thereto.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21-11-1980.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the right of citizenship of persons belonging to the religious minority communities, who have migrated to the territory of India from the territory of Pakistan, now included in the territory of Bangladesh and matters incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: I introduce the Bill.

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 95, etc.)

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: I introduce the Bill.

NEWSPAPERS (PRICE AND PAGE) BILL*

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of the prices charged for newspapers in relation to their pages and of matters connected therewith for the purpose of preventing unfair competition among newspapers so that newspapers may have fuller opportunities of freedom of expression.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bil to provide for the regulation of the prices charged for newspapers in relation to their pages and of matters connected therewith for the purpose of preventing unfair competition among newspapers so that newspapers may have fuller opportunities of freedom of expression."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: I introduce the Bill.

DISPLACED PERSONS (DEBTS ADJUSTMENT) (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 31)

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Debts Adjustment) Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Debts Adjustment) Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI V. N GADGIL: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 21-11-1980.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of Article 15 etc.*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I introduce the Bill.

HIGH COURT AT ALLAHABAD (ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT BENCH AT MEERUT) BILL*

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Allahabad at Meerut.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Allahabad at Meerut."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: I introduce the Bill.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY (ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT BENCH AT AURANGABAD) BILL*

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a pemanent Bench of the High Court of Bombay at Aurangabad.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Bombay at Aurangabad."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: I introduce the Bill.

EMPLOYMENT BILL*

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide employment to the largest number of persons and bring down unemployment to the minimum level on the basis of the principle of one-person-one-job."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a bill to provide employment to the largest number of persons and bring down unemployment to the minimum level on the basis of the principle of one-person one-job."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I introduce the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 21-11-1980.

LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 23)

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: I introduce the Bill.

ABOLITION OF INDICATION OF CASTE BILL*

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodarma): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of indication of caste with a view to promote national harmony, equality, brotherhood and nationalism.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of indication of caste with a view to promote national harmony, equality, brotherhood and nationalism."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: I introduce the Bill.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY TO REIMBURSE SUBURBAN RAILWAY OR OTHER PUBLIC TRANSPORT EXPENSES OF EMPLOYEES (IN METROPOLITAN AREAS) BILL*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reimbursement of transport expenses incurred by employees of establishments in metropolitan areas on travelling by suburban railways or other form of public transport.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for reimbursement of transport expenses incurred by employees of establishments in metropolitan areas on travelling by suburban railways or other form of public transport."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

(Amendment of articles 19 and 41) by Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar on the 25th July, 1980.

Shri Xavier Arakal may now continue his speech.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): While speaking on 8-8-1980 I gave reasons for rejecting the Bill and the amendment it seeks to make. I pointed out that it was an impossible proposition considering the socio-economic condition in India.

There are roughly over 20 million people who are unemployed already. There is no accurate figure available as far as the number of unemployed or under-employed in our country are concerned.

I also mentioned that while the number of job seekers was increasing at the rate of 9.7 per cent, the in-

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2 dated 21-11-1980.

take in the public sector was only 3.6 per cent, while it was much less at 2.6 per cent in the private sector.

With regard to the second reason given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I also referred to the principle of a Welfare State enunciated in the Preamble of our Constitution. Finally I refer to the proposed amendment to Article 19 in which my hon. friend, very learned friend, has put in these words—

> In article 19 of the Constitution, in clause (1), after sub-clause(g), the following new sub-clause shall be added. namely:—
>
> "(h) to work, that is, the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality. Standards for wages, hours, rest and other working conditions shall be fixed by law."

Referring to this amendment I said this is the most abstract and ambiguous one and, therefore, impossible to incorporate in Fundamental Rights. I also mentioned that there are other provisions in our enactment. in our statute which refers to many of the points raised in this amendment, for example, to the payments, standard of wages. rest, etc. I do not know why my hon. friend was so keen or is so keen to incorporate it in the Fundamental Rights. Please see Article 16 of the Constitution—

> "16(1)—There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State".

The wisdom, the scholarly legal accumen of our drafters of this Constitution is well expressed here. If you refer to Article 39, there also it can be seen—

> "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—
>
> (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;
>
> (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good".

Now I may refer to Article 41—

> "The State shall within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want."

What I wish to submit before this House is that in our Constitution there are sufficient provisions to provide employment and other wants of human beings. If you refer to the proposed amendment (h), it says, "to work". Suppose I do not want to work. What is the remedy? Who is going to compel me to work? If a *sadhu* or a *Sanyasi* or a *swami* does not want to work, can we compel him to work?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: That is not my concept of "right to work".

SHRI XAVIER ARAKKAL: He wants to incorporate "right to work" as a fundamental right. . ..

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Freedom of speech is a fundametal right. If a person does not want to speak, will you compel him to speak?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKKAL: I want to know, if a citizen does not work, by this provision, can you compel him to wrok? His proposition in this amendment is not practicable. He is an eminent advocate and he knows the interpretation of the word "to work".

How will you determine "work"? Suppose a person wants to get a job which in the normal course he does not deserve or he is not eligible to hold that job.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If any Minister wants to say, "I do not want to work", you cannot force him to work, according to this Bill.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKKAL: That applies to the hon. Members on the other side as well.

What I am submitting here is that this amendment is very ambiguous, an abstract one, and, legally, it is impossible to enforce. Many of the points raised in this Bill are all covered by existing statutes.

We talk quite a lot of "right to work". What kind of work? It is said that once a person gets a job, he stops working. The production, the output, from that job is not compared to his ability. It is not sufficient. Therefore, to incorporate "right to work" as a fundamental right, I will not say that it is an audacious proposition but most impracticable.

Of course, our country has such a vast resource, the human resources. If we channelise these human resources through proper production channels, certainly, our country can become a prosperous country, a far better country than what it is today. On that score, I really support my hon. friend in exposing the existing problem of unemployment, the productivity of the jobs, the people who are holding the jobs and our responsibility to those who do not have the jobs. Today there are two classes of people, one of those who have jobs and the other of majority of people who are unemployed or under-employed. There should be a social reciprocal responsibility to have a better system of living in our country. On that point, I really congratulate my hon. friend for exposing these salient features of the Bill. But I object to this amendment, that is, to incorporate "right to work" as a fundamental right. Only yesterday we heard serious allegations against the amending process of the Constitution in this House. Now, my hon. friend himself has brought a Bill to amend the Constitution. Therefore, the sincerity in saying that the Constitution should not be amended is at stake.

With these words, I oppose this Constitution (Amendment) Bill, moved by Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. R K. Mhalgi.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am going to speak in Marathi....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): The time allotted for this Bill will be over in a few minutes. There are still eight or nine more Members to speak on this You can put it to the pleasure of the House whether they want to get the time for this Bill extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The allotted time will be over at 4.11. There are twelve more Members to speak, and this is a very important Bill. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: By two hours.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In the past, on Mrs. Gopalan's Bill which was very important, by Common consent of both sides, we carried on the discussion for three sittings. This is also a very important Bill and I think, the hon. Member's suggestion should be accepted.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time by two hours?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, it is agreed. The time is extended from 4.11 to 6.11 p.m. Mr. Mhalgi.

*SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to extend my hearty support to the Private Members' Bill moved by my hon. friend Mr. Bapusaheb Parulekar. It is necessary to invite the suggestion on this Bill from all the quarters as it is a very important Bill which seeks to amend the Constitution of India. Such a Bill deserves thorough discussion not only by this House but also consideration by the Select Committee consisting of the hon. Members of Lok Sabha. The Select Committee should go into the details of this Bill. The Committee should discuss the underlying principles. Hence the suggestion of referring this Bill to the Select Committee. I would also like to review the points which were raised regarding the merits of this Bill.

This Bill was introduced during the Sixth Lok Sabha by Hon. Member, Shri Shastri There was discussion on this Bill and it was also resolved that the Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opinion. I am glad to state that the hon. Members of both the sides fully supported this Bill. The Members of the present Cabinet also extended the support. Hon. Minister Shri Vasant Sathe made a speech which may be referred in the present context. The Congress-I Members favoured the Bill in principle. If they want to withdraw their support today which they gave some two years back, it would mean that they have political considerations and they are not faithful to their ideology. They seem to speak what is convenient to them. There were many Members of the ruling party along with Mr. Sathe who spoke in favour of the Bill. Some of them want to avoid the discussion today because they know that we would ask them to support the Bill which they favoured some time ago on the same grounds.

It is necessary, therefore, to rise above party level. Let us support the Bill if we want to sympathise the poor people of this nation. This Bill will cause social and economic revolution. Those who have taken the pledge to bring about socio-economic revolution and want to uplift the poor should use provisions of this Bill as a weapon of social revolution. We thank the hon. Member Mr. Parulekar for introducing a very important Bill

If it is not possible at this stage to pass the Bill, it is better to refer it to the Select committee which should discuss it and submit the report. Being an important Bill, it needs a thorough examination of all the aspects of it.

India is a developing country Article 21 of Human Rights declaration clearly states that the Constitution of developing countries should consist of the fundamental right of 'right to work'. The directive principle of the declaration of Human Right has accepted 'right to work' as a fundamental right. This is a directive principle for all the developing countries and India must accept it. India became an independent country in 1947. Thirty years have passed We framed the Constitution in 1950 However, what steps has our Government taken to implement the directive principle of the Constitution? Some of the Members of the Congress-I party believe that directive principls are more important and useful than fundamental rights and they should be given priority. It is but natural to expect that the directive principle of 'right work' must be implemented. But I regret to observe that nothing concrete has taken place in implementing this directive principle.

This principle has been accepted by about 20 countries. Their Constitutions have included the right to work. There are more than 25 countries who have not made provision of right to work in their Constitution, but they have accepted it in principle and put it in practice though it is not part and parcel of the Constitution. There are small and big countries also who have accepted this directive principle.

*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

Many a time it is argued that "India being a large nation having population of more than 60 crores, cannot implement the principle of right to work. More than 60 per cent of Indian people live below poverty line. If right to work is accepted as a fundamental right, it would not be possible from financial point of view to implement the fundamental right. We may not be in a position to give unemployment allowance. We lack funds to implement such schemes." I feel that this argument does not hold good because there are nations like China who have more population than India; and yet they have accepted the principle of 'right to work.' The Communist countries alone have not accepted this right but there are countries of different political ideologies who have accepted this principle. A person who is physically fit and willing to work is provided employment in these countries. It is the duty of the Welfare State to see that every one who is desirous to work gets work. If we want to materialise the concept of 'Ram Rajya' by removing poverty, we have to adopt right to work as fundamental right and implement it if we want to put an end to unemployment. I, therefore, strongly feel that if there is urge, we can also practice what the other countries have achieved in granting this fundamental right to their citizens.

I feel that it is not a question of finance alone. It is a question of sincere will for doing justice to the poor who are unemployed. We must make the Government accept the fact that providing employment to those who seek it, is their moral and social obligation. The planning must be done to achieve this objective so that we can raise self-generating machinery to achieve this task fully. The provision of this Bill will help in motivating the Government to take action which might be useful in achieving this objective.

The Government frames the budget every year and implement five year plans which do not give stress to give this fundamental right to the citizens. We do not plan to make any legal provision to give employment to those who need it.

It is very gratifying to note that some States in India have accepted this fundamental right. The Government of Maharashtra has not only accepted this right by issuing notifications but the Government of Maharashtra has passed an Act to that effect. Any person from a village in Maharashtra can get employment. The Government is responsible to give him a job or unemployment allowance under 'Employment Guarantee Scheme.' Some other States like West Bengal, Kerala have also accepted this principle and brought it in practice as well. Along with the other countries in the world, some States of India have also given this fundamental right. The Central Government should also take bold step and give the fundamental right to all the citizens and take a revolutionary step in socio-economic field. I appeal the House to pass the Bill of Shri Parulekar. If it is not possible right now, let it be sent to the Select Committee. Let us discuss it again to give the final shape to it and do our best to reward the fundamental right of 'right of work' to the citizens of India.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या बहुत गम्भीर है। करोड़ों लोग बेरोजगार है फिर चाहे वे पढ़े-लिखे हों, कम पढ़े लिखे हों या अशिक्षित हों। हमारे गांवों में कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं यह सरकार के पक्ष के लोग भी जानते हैं और हम भी जानते हैं। सरकारी आंकड़े, जो प्रकाशित होते हैं उनसे भी साफ जाहिर होता है कि बेरोजगारी हमारे देश में तेजी से बढ़ रही है और जिस अनुपात में वह बढ़ रही है उस अनुपात

में रोजगार प्रदान करने के साधनों का विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है ।

हमारे देश में जो पंचवर्षीय योजनायें चल रही हैं उन से जहां देश में तरक्की हुई है और लोगों को रोजगार भी मिला है वहां यह भी कहा जा सकता है कि जितनी उनसे आशा थी वह पूरी नहीं हुई है, उन योजनाओ के माध्यम से लोगों को रोजगार की मदद देने की जो अपेक्षायें थी वे पूरी नही हुई है । कई लाख लोग जो ऊंची डिग्रियां हासिल किए हुए हैं, ऊंची तालीम हासिल किए हुए हैं बेरोजगार है । यह बहुत हीं दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है । आज देश मे इंजीनियर और डाक्टर तक बेरोजगार हैं । इंजीनियर और डाक्टर जिन को देश में रोजगार नहीं मिलता और जो काफी योग्य भी होते है वे विदेशों में चले जाते है, दूसरे देशों की सेवा करते हैं । हमें अपने साधनों का विकास इस प्रकार से करना चाहिये अपनी योजनाओ को इस प्रकार का रूप देना चाहिये जिससे कि कम से कम हम इन लोगों के अनुभव और उनकी योग्यता का लाभ उठा कर अपने देश को तरक्की और खुशहाली की तरफ ले जा सकें और ऐसे लोगों को बाहर जाने से रोक सकें । उनके अलावा बहुत से ऐसे लोग है जो कि ऊंची शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद आज देश में रोजगार प्राप्त न करने के कारण निराशा और बेचैनी के शिकार हो रहे है । इसी कारण देश में हिंसा और अराजकता का वातावरण फैल रहा है । अगर इसको समाप्त करना है तो हमें सबसे पहले देश से बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए प्रभावशाली कदम उठाने पड़ेगे । अगर बेरोजगारी खत्म नही होती है तो उन तमाम युवकों को हम नहीं रोक पायेंगे जो आज गलत रास्ते पर चले जा रहे हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस दिशा मे गंभीरता से सोचे और रोजगार के साधनों का विकास बहुत ही मुस्तैदी के साथ करे ।

एक बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति यह भी है कि हमारे देश म आज रोजगार प्राप्त करने के लिये लोगों को अपना शरीर बेचना पडता है । अभी कुछ दिन पहले बिहार की कुछ खबरें अखबारों मे छपी थी कि वहां के आदिवासी लोग दूसरे राज्यों में जाते हैं, और उन्हें ठेकेदार लोग ले जाते है । यह स्थिति केवल बिहार की ही नही बल्कि दूसरे पिछड़े राज्यो की भी है जहां से लोगों को काम के लिये दूसरे राज्यो में जाना पड़ता है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Mr. Bahadur, how many people see you every day, as a Member of Parliament, seeking jobs for themselves?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, there are several persons who approach me throughout the year for this purpose. If a calculation is made on the basis of one person per day, it will work out to 365 people in a year. Likewise, if the other Hon'ble Members are also approached, there will be thousands of persons seeking jobs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every day I get about hundred people from various constituencies. They are all unemployed.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Since you are holding the important position, a lot of people approach you for this purpose.

बिहार के आदिवासी लोगो की बात मैं कर रहा था कि उन्हें ही नहीं बल्कि वहां की महिलाओं तक को दूसरे राज्यों में ठेकेदार लोग ले जाते हैं और वहा पर उनके साथ सही व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता है । उनको वहां तरह-तरह से अनेक प्रकार के कष्ट झेलने पड़ते हैं ।

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

आज अपने शरीर को बेचकर लोग रोजी कमाने के लिये मजबूर हो गये हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार की जिम्मेदारी बहुत बढ़ जाती है । अगर सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देगी कि लोगों को रोजगार प्राप्त करने के लिये परेशानियां उठानी पड़ती हैं और रोजगार प्राप्त करने के लिये अपनी इज्जत और शरीर तक बेचना पड़ता है तो यह देश तरक्की की तरफ नहीं जा सकेगा ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे संविधान में राइट टू वर्क, काम करने का अधिकार विशेषरूप से मौलिक अधिकारों की श्रेणी में आना चाहिए । डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स आफ स्टेट पालिसी में इसका जिक्र किया गया है । जब तक इसको मौलिक अधिकारों में हम नहीं लाते और सरकार यह नहीं देखती कि यह अधिकार सब को प्राप्त हो गया है, तब तक न यह देश तरक्की कर सकता है और न इसमें अमन की स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है ।

इसलिये मैं पालेकर साहब के विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और सरकार से पुरजोर मांग करता हूं कि वह इसका समर्थन ही न करे बल्कि इसे कार्यरूप में परिणत करे और इसे फंडामेंटल राइट में लाये ताकि हरेक व्यक्ति को रोजगार मिल सके और सब सुख का जीवन जी सकें, अमन-चैन कामय हो सके ।

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. Actually incorporating right to work in the Fundamental Rights is a long cherished demand of the youths of our country. In fact, right to work is more fundamental than other rights mentioned in Article 19 of the Constitution. Without right to work in the Constitution there is no meaning in providing other rights mentioned in the Constitution. If we accept this Bill and if this Bill becomes part of the Constitution, certainly providing employment would become the responsibility of the Government. My learned friend, Shri Xavier Arakal, said that it is not possible for the Government to give employment to all the job seeking people. I agree; it is correct. But I disagree with him when he says that if this Bill becomes part of the Constitution, Government will be forcing people, including Sadhus and Sanyasis to work. There is nothing like that.... (*Interruptions*). It is not contemplated in this Bill.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I did not mean that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sadhus and Sanyasis work through their brain.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: That is correct, Sir. If this Bill is passed, it becomes the responsibility of the Government to give employment.

Now, what is the concept of State? Earlier, the concept of the State was only to give protection and to maintain law and order. Now that concept has undergone a change. In addition to giving protection and maintaining law and order, we are now chalking out plans to achieve a welfare State, or a socialist State, whatever it may be. If we see the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution, it is clear that apart from giving protection and maintaining law and order, the concept of State has changed. And incorporation of right to work in the Constitution, this is only another step, one step ahead, where it becomes the responsibility of the State to provide employment for all its citizens.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not think that this is the first Bill of its kind. It may, of course, be the first Bill introduced in this House, but there are many other countries in

the world, where right to work is incorporated in the Constitution, for example, Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

AN HON. MEMBER: Communist countries also.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: And you, Congress (I) people, always talk about socialism and following socialistic pattern of society.... (*Interruptions*). It is sad that you are hesitant to accept this very fundamental thing, more fundamental than the freedom of speech. Because bread is more important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If Mr Arakal sits on this side, he will speak otherwise.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): One would say, what one wants to say. That does not depend on this side or that side.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: My learned friend talked about Directive Principles. Already, a controversy has been going on about one's priority over the other between Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights. Of course, that is a matter of dispute and the dispute is going on whether directive principles have priority over fundamental rights or fundamental rights have priority over directive principles. What is the intention of saying that the directive principles should have priority over fundamental rights? Same is the intention of taking right to work from directive principles to fundamental rights? This should be accepted because when we take this right to work and incorporate it in fundamental rights, the spirit of saying that directive principles have priority over fundamental rights is actually accepted. So, I do not find any reason for my learned friend Shri Arakal and others to oppose this Bill. Let them think a little aloud about this and I am sure they will all accept it. That is my feeling.

Of course, it is not possible for a Government, especially in our country, to give employment to all the people. But, that does not prevent the Government from accepting the fact that it is its duty to give employment. That is the difference. For example, I would say that in Kerala, the Government of Kerala has given unemployment doles. Of course, some people protest. It is a matter of dispute. But what is the spirit behind it? The Government of Kerala can not give employment for all its people. But, by giving unemployment wages, unemployment dole, the principle is accepted that it is the duty of the Government to provide employment. That is the important thing, which you gain by incorporating this in the Constitution.

I do not think that Shri Arakal or any other Honourable Member will oppose this fact if they think about it. It is the duty of any Government, let it be Congress-I Government or some other Government, any Government, it is the duty of the Government to give employment. That is the biggest thing is achieved by accepting this Constitution amendment.

So, I request Honourable Members and the Minister of course, to accept this Bill. This is a very important Bill. Now, if this is accepted, this will revolutionise our concepts of State. We talk too much about socialism. But, this will be the important step towards achieving socialistic form because they are accepting the socialist concept and trying to implement it, because, of course, in a socialist society, giving work opportunities is the duty of the State. It is the duty of the States unlike in a capitalist State. So, it becomes the duty of the State to provide employment. That is why I strongly support this Bill.

I also congratulate the Honourable Member Shri Parulekar for having introduced such a Bill and I request this House, all Members of the House, to support the Bill and get it passed.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I support the Bill because, as it is, the primary object of this Bill is to incorporate the right to work as a fundamental right in our Constitution. That is the objective of the Bill. Now, the Government, on earlier occasions have come out with certain arguments that it is not possible for the Government to provide employment to all citizens of our country as the economic situation of our country exists today. Therefore, if the right to work is considered as a fundamental right, the matter will be of no use and, therefore, the government cannot accept the proposition. It is a fact that under the existing circumstances of the economy it is not possible to provide employment to all. But the question arises now is that if we accept the right to work as a fundamental right, the Government will have to create an economy in our country which is capable enough to provide compulsory employment to all.

There are countries in the world where this kind of a fundamental right is guaranteed to the citizens. Mention can be made about the Constitution of USSR. Every citizen is not only guaranteed the right to work, right to employment but suitable employment. I concede and agree that that constitutional right was given to the citizens of the Soviet Union, because their economy has been organised on the socialistic pattern. Therefore, we have to accept that a socialistic economy can alone provide that guarantee and can accept that right to work as a fundamental right. It is not to be misunderstood that even the capitalist countries have also given that right to work as a fundamental right. I mentioned about the Constitution of France. I think I am correct. If you like, I can quote what they have provided. The Preamble to the French Constitution of 1946 says:

> "Every one has the duty to work and the right to obtain employment. Every human being who, because of his age, physical or mental condition, or because of the economic situation finds himself unable to work has a right to obtain from the community the means to lead a decent existence. The nation guarantees equal access of children and adults to education, professional training and culture."

Therefore, I should not be taken on wrong side that since our economy is not socialist, it is not possible to provide the right to work as a fundmental right. Only in order to meet that point, I have mentioned the constitutional position of France. Therefore, the question cannot be dealt with in that way. The right to work as a fundamental right should not be considered.

Suppose every member adorning that side of the House is a crusader for establishing the primacy of directive principles over the fundamental rights, my argument is that if we are so serious about the primacy of the directive principles, does not Article 41 direct something? Does not Article 41 of our Constitution lay down that the Government policy should be so directed as to ensure employment? When you are very much interested in the matter of giving the directive principles primacy over the fundamental rights, for the time being, you should show your sincerity and honesty. Do not become hypocrites. When you say that you want to give primacy to the Directive principles over Fundamental rights, it is mere hypocrisy, I charge. If they are not hypocrites Let them accept the primacy of the Directive principles in this particular case and let them say: Yes, directive principles are more primary, they have supremacy over the Fundamental rights; let that be incorporated; let them incorporate the Directive principle regarding employment into the Fundamental right. But they are all crusaders. They are engaged in a very big crusade against the judiciary and the Supreme Court. It is the judiciary, it is the Supreme Court which stands in the way of implementing Directive

Principles! When you are so much serious about the primacy of the Directive principles, why don't you accept one of the Directive Principles as a Fundamental right. Who stands in your way? Lok Dal? Janata Party? Or the BJP? Or my party? Does any of the Opposition Parties stand in your way? But you are raising always the slogan that you cannot do your duty or fulfil your commitment because we are all sitting here and opposing you. All the shortfalls and all your failures are due to the fact that we are in the Opposition and criticising you? Of course, in a constructive manner.. But you are not patient to listen to our suggestions you want to lay the blame on the door of the Opposition. Therefore it is nothing but hypocrisy. It is necessary that the entire nation should know your hypocrisy; you are not for the supremacy of the Directive Principles. You are making it an issue to cling to power, to perpetuate the authoritarian trend and denigrate the judiciary.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have become angry and you are going away from the subject. We would like to hear more things from you on the subject under discussion.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is merely hypocrisy. I wanted to point that out. Articles 41 and 49 are in the Directive Principles. Hon. Justice H. R. Khanna, Chairman of the Law Commission says: "Commitments relating to the right to work in articles 39 and 41 had in the face of mounting unemployment a strange rising of irony." By this comment it is clear that articles 39 and 41 are of no avail to the unemployed and are no guarantee for any citizen of our country. One of the reasons for Mr. Parulekar to move this Bill is to enable citizens to seek redress from the government or the judiciary if employment is not provided.

In this connection, I want to say that in our Directive principles there is provision for public assistance in the case of undeserved want. That is not equal to the right to work. But even in that case, Mr. Deputy Speaker, you should be surprised to note that under the provisions of that Directive Principle some State Governments took up the programme of providing unemployment allowance, people go and say, it is squandering away of money. They have said this in regard to Kerala Government's decision to provide unemployment doles. They have said things, this kind of things, in relation to the Government of West Bengal's decision to provide unemployment allowance or honorarium—whatever you may say—or some relief to the unemployed of our country. When the State Governments under the Directive Principle which enshrines that public assistance will be given for the unemployed, go in that direction to give effect to the Directive Principle, the Central Government here says: 'No, It is not a wise step. It is not a correct step'. When the State Government says, 'since the State Governments are going to implement the Directive Principle, why should not the Central Government come forward to provide them financial assistance in order that the public assistance can be secured for that particular scheme or relief...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): The Central Government itself has provided budget for providing employment for people and the Central Government is not saying "don't provide employment to the people".

SHRI CHITTA BASU: But Sir, I say, when the State Governments request the Central Government to provide financial assistance in the matter of implementing those schemes because it is in the implementation of the constitutional provision enshrined in article 41 for public assistance. You don't want even to fulfil the obligation even under the Directive Principle. Under the Directive Principle the provision is for public assistance and you are bound by the constitutional provision. You say about

[Shri Chitta Basu]

the primacy of the Directive Principle. If you accept the primacy of the Directive Principle why should you not provide essential public assistance to the State Governments in the matter of implementing that Directive Principle? That is what I mean to say. They are not honest. They are hypocrites. They are not honest in the matter of protecting the Fundamental Right, they are not honest in the matter of providing scopes for even implementing the Directive Principles. Sir, the reality you yourself have stated. I would only like to draw your attention because you have raised the question—the volume of unemployment problem. I quote from the *Statesman* of November 10. It reads:

> "No accurate estimate is available of the total number of unemployed in the country but a raw sample survey suggests that this must be well over the 25 million mark showing a rise of around four millions since 1977, when a similar sample survey placed the unemployed at about 22 millions."

Somewhere further they say—

> "...if we take into account the unemployed and underemployed in the rural areas the number will go over hundred million."

Sir, this is a gigantic problem. Herein comes the question of providing unemployment benefit. You cannot provide jobs right now. It cannot be shelf-off matter, just to draw something from your shelf and give. Unemployment problem cannot be solved in that way. I agree. Before you take up energetic programme to deal with or liquidate unemployment, the Government should provide some unemployment relief. That relief the Government will be forced to provide if this right to work is made a fundamental right. Therefore, it is necessary to accept this Bill.

Lastly, it is being said by the Government that the Government has got a certain strategy with regard to employment. I have gone through the Plan documents and other documents of the Government. Broadly you say that employment strategy hinges upon these three fundamental positions: Adoption of employment-intensive sectoral planning, regulation of technological change to protect and enhance employment and promotion of area planning for full employment. This is what the Plan document says about employment strategy. Even the plan document says that unemployment will remain even after the implementation of the Eighth Plan. That means, it is going to be a perpetual feature of our life. That Will be so unless the plan strategy has to be changed. The plan strategy has to be so changed that there is radical restructuring of the economic forces in onr country. What the plan proposes to do is to maintain the *status quo*—no institutional change, no radical change. no provision for re-distribution of sources of income and assets. Unless you take to a policy of redistribution of sources of income and assets, the plan cannot provide for an economy which is capable of providing compulsory employment. Our country has adopted a capitalistic line. They are proceeding on the capitalistic road of development. The capitalistic road of development cannot create an economy which can provide employment. That road will only usher in crisis and more crisis. If there is more crisis, there will be resistance from the people. In order to meet that resistance, they want to take to the method of authoritarianism. That is the policy of the Government and I oppose it. I feel that it is high time for the House to consider the danger ahead and accept the Bill of Mr. Parulekar, so that that trend can be changed and the economic policies pursued by the Government can be revised.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : संविधान में संशोधन करने सम्बन्धी श्री

पारुलेकर जी के इस बिल का मैं जोरदार समर्थन करता हूं। यह बिल यहां और पहले आ जाना चाहिये था। काम पाने का अधिकार मेरी समझ में सबसे बड़ा फंडामेंटल अधिकार होना चाहिये। अगर हमें काम ही नही मिलेगा तो जिस तरह के समाज निर्माण की परिकल्पना हिन्दुस्तान की जनता करती है, उस समाज को हम स्थापित करने में कभी भी सफल नही हो सकेंगे।

आश्चर्य की बात है कि हमारे संविधान के निर्माताओं ने इस बात की चर्चा निदेशक सिद्धान्तों में तो की लेकिन बुनियादी अधिकारों मे इसको शामिल नही किया। लगता है, उस समय उन लोगों ने आज की बेकारी की जो विभिषिका है, उसका अन्दाजा नही लगाया होगा। अगर उन्हें यह अन्दाजा होता और सचमुच में देश की गरीबी को मिटाने की प्रखर भावना उनमे होती तो निश्चय ही काम पाने के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकारों मे जोड़ा जाता, रखा जाता। खैर, यह बात हुई नही।

जो सरकार अभी शासन कर रही है, यह 30.31 सालों तक देश में शासन करती रही, लेकिन इसके दिमाग मे भी आज तक यह बात नहीं आई कि हम इस अधिकार को संविधान के बुनियादी अधिकारों मे शामिल कर लें।

सरकार ने जो 42वां संविधान संशोधन विधेयक इस सदन मे पास किया था, उसमें जनतांत्रिक धर्मनिरपेक्ष और समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना की कल्पना की गई थी, उसी समय इस सवाल को भी उसमे जोड़ा जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से यह बात उस समय जोड़ी नहीं गई। बेकारी भी साथ-साथ चले, लाखों करोड़ो लोगों को काम न मिले, लोग भुखमरी के शिकार हो देश की आबादी की आधी संख्या, गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हो, ऐसी स्थिति में केवल संविधान में समाजवाद को जोड़ने मात्र से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। वह उसमें जोड़ा गया, वह तो ठीक किया गया, लेकिन उस के साथ साथ इस काम के अधिकार को भी संविधान में मौलिक अधिकारों, में जोड़ा जाना चाहिये था।

अगर इस दृष्टिकोण से हम देखें तो पारुलेकर साहब ने नौजवानों का ध्यान अपनी ओर खींचा है कि वह लोग बाहर लड़ें काम पाने के अधिकार के लिये और हम इस बात के समर्थन सदन में भी चुप नहीं बैठे हुए हैं, हम उन के साथ हैं। वे लोग बाहर आन्दोलन करें और हम यहां आन्दोलन करें और सरकार को मजबूर करे कि वह इस काम पाने के अधिकार को संविधान में जोड़ें। इस तरह से परुलेकर साहब सभी के धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

कई सदस्यों ने इस बात की चर्चा की है कि बहुत तेजी से बेकारी बढ़ रही है और सरकार इसका जिम्मा नहीं ले रही है कि बेकारों को कुछ काम दे या दाम दे यानी बेकारी भत्ता दे। आज नौजवान चाहे किसी भी दल के पीछे चलने वाले क्यों न हों, मांग कर रहे हैं कि हमें काम दो, नहीं तो बेरोजगारी भत्ता दो। उनका आन्दोलन शनैः शनैः तीव्र से तीव्रतर होता जा रहा है। सरकार को दीवारों पर लिखी बातों को देख लेना चाहिए और समय रहते संभल जाना चाहिए, ताकि नौजवानों की आकांक्षायें पूरी हो सकें।

जब इन्दिरा जी 1977 में गद्दी से उतारी गई, तो वह 1.02 करोड़ रजिस्टर्ड बेकार छोड़ गई। जनता पार्टी के प्रधान मंत्री, श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा कि हम दस सालों में बेकारी मिटा देंगे। अच्छा होता कि वह उसके अनुपात में कुछ बेकारी को मिटा देते, लेकिन जाते वक्त वह 42 लाख और बेकारों को जोड़ गये। इस सरकार को बने हुए अभी एक साल भी

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन बेकारों की संख्या में दस लाख और बढ़ गये हैं और आज 1.54 करोड़ पढ़े-लिखे और अनपढ़ लोग बेकार हैं, दर दर के भिखारी बने हुए हैं। अनपढ़ लोगों के साथ साथ लोग पढ़-लिख कर, अध्यापक, डाक्टर या इंजीनियर बन कर भी काम की तलाश में मारे मारे फिर रहे है। वे मांग कर रहे हैं कि रोजगार के अधिकार को संविधान में जोड़ो, हमें नौकरी दो, नहीं तो बेरोजगारी भत्ता दो।

मुल्क की इस भयावह स्थिति को देखते हुए इस विधेयक का महत्व बहुत ही बढ़ जाता है। नौजवानों को काम नहीं मिलता है। उनके अभिभावकों ने घर की सम्पत्ति बेच कर उन्हें इस आशा में लिखाया पढ़ाया कि वे बुढ़ापे में हमारा सहारा बनेंगे। लेकिन आज नौजवान हतोत्साहित हैं, डेस्पीरेट हो कर गलत रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं। उनमें से कुछ नक्सलवाद का आश्रय ले रहे हैं, क्योंकि वे समझते हैं कि उसी रास्ते पर चल कर इस समस्या का समाधान होगा। कई लोग डकैतियां और लूट-पाट करने मे लगे हुए हैं। डेस्पीरेशन में नौजवान तरह तरह के गलत रास्तों पर जा रहे है। जो नौजवान हमारे देश की आशा हैं, भविष्य हैं, क्या हम उन्हें इसी तरह से गलत रास्ते पर जाने के लिए छोड़ देंगे, नहीं। समय रहते उन्हें सही रास्ते पर लाने के लिए सरकार को स्वयं एक सही रास्ता अपनाना होगा, उनके लिए काम की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी, ताकि वे महसूस करें कि यह देश हमारा है, हमारा भविष्य अंधकारमय नहीं है, प्रकाशमय है। आज उनमें डेस्पीरेशन है। वे आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं, घेराव, सत्याग्रह और पिकेटिंग कर रहे हैं। वे तरह तरह के आन्दोलन कर के सरकार तक अपनी आवाज पहुंचा रहे हैं।

अगर सरकार ने उनकी तरफ ध्यान न दिया, तो फिर 24 तारीख आ रही है। आल-इंडिया यूथ फेडरेशन और आल-इंडिया स्टुडेंट्स फेडरेशन ने फैसला किया है कि वे दोनों मिल कर "जाब आर जेल" के नारे के आधार पर आन्दोलन करेंगे और इन दोनों संगठनों के पीछे चलने वाले नौजवान लाखों की तादाद में 24 से 28 तारीख तक पार्लियामेंट के सामने धरना देंगे और सरकार को मजबूर करेंगे कि काम के अधिकार को संविधान में शामिल करो, नहीं तो हमें जेलखाने में ले जा कर खाना खिलाओ। गद्दी छोड़ो, हम आ रहे हैं, अब आपकी जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि आप इतना सा काम भी नही कर सकते हैं। यह होने वाला है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, you will take them up to the jail?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: And I will also go.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Leave them in the jail and tell the people that you have solved the unemployment problem?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: That is not so easy. इसलिए यह सवाल इतना गम्भीर बन गया है और नौजवानों को इस पार्लमेंट को घेरने का कार्यक्रम बनाना पड़ रहा है। वे लड़ेंगे और आपको चैन से नहीं रहने देंगे। इधर के हम सभी लोग उनकी मदद करेंगे। उधर के भी बहुत से लोग उनकी मदद करेंगे—म इस बात को जानता हूं। अगर शरीर से नहीं तो दिल से उनकी मदद करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Tell the students, let it be a non-violent struggle.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Yes, that will be.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, it is a discussion on the amendment of Constitution, not on the agitation outside.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : Not the agitation. लेकिन आप उनको एजिटेशन करने के लिए मजबूर कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि आप उनको मजबूर मत कीजिए, आप श्री पारुलेकर ज. के विधेयक पर ध्यान दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Patil, you must know that Mr. Ramavatar Shastri is the father of all agitations.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, what Mr. Ramavatar Shastri means is that if this right is not included, then this will happen. You must take all care of law. It is in that sense he said this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is more like a warning. But if you want the Governments' support, you must earn their goodwill and not offend others also.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Not the question of goodwill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please smile and talk. Every one has got to solve the national problem and not put the blame on the Government.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसीलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूं। वे तो सुनेंगे नहीं जब तक कि उन पर आन्दोलन का डण्डा नहीं लगाया जायेगा।

यहां पर यह ठीक चर्चा की गई कि समाजवादी मुल्कों में और कुछ पूंजीवादी मुल्कों में भी वहां के संविधानों में काम पाने का अधिकार दिया गया है तो फिर आप उनका अनुसरण क्यों नहीं करते ? इसमें आपको क्या कठिनाई है ? आप निदेशक सिद्धांत में रखते हैं लेकिन फंडामेण्टल राइट्स में नहीं रखते हैं। क्यों, क्या कठिनाई है ? जब आप समाजवाद का मुलम्मा लगाकर चल रहे हैं तब समाजवाद को पूरा पूरा मानिए। तभी आप समाज को परिवर्तित कर सकते हैं, इस देश में गरीबी, बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान निकाल सकते हैं आज करोड़ों हाथ चिल्ला 2 कर कह रहे हैं कि हमें काम दो, हम देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। उनको आप केवल नारा लगाकर संतुष्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी बड़ी बड़ी सभाओं में भाषण करके संतुष्ट नहीं कर सकती हैं। इसके लिए उन्हें देश में उद्योग धंधे बढ़ाने होंगे, जमीन का बटवारा करना होगा, भूमि सुधार कानूनों को लागू करना होगा, इजारेदारी को तोड़ना होगा, वह चाहे देसी इजारेदारी हो या विदेशी इजारेदारी हो या बहुराष्ट्रीय इजारेदारी हो। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो इस समाज को बदल नहीं सकेंगे। आपको इसके लिए बुनियादी रास्ता निकालना होगा। इन समस्याओं का समाधान पूजीवादी घेरे में नही हो सकता है। इस पूंजीवादी घेरे को तोड़ना होगा। टाटा और बिड़ला से आपको क्यों मोहब्बत है ? आप कसम तो किसानों, मजदूरों और गरीबों के लिए खाते हैं फिर शासन सूत्र में इजारेदारी का दबदबा क्यों रहता है और क्यों वे आपके सिर पर सवार हैं ? आप उनको खत्म कीजिए, आप इस व्यवस्था को बदलिए और समाजवादी व्यवस्था को लाइये। तमाम कठिनाइयां हो सकती हैं। वहां भी हो सकती हैं और हैं लेकिन आप की तरह कायरता के साथ कठिनाइयों से वे भागते नहीं और केवल 'बात बहादुर' नहीं बल्कि 'काम बहादुर' बनते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर आप सचमुच में समाजवादी व्यवस्था को लाना चाहते हैं, तो अपनी पंजीवादी नीतियों को छोड़िये।

17 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Who are those "they"?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वे समाजवादी मुल्क हैं, सोवियत यूनियन । वह सब से बड़ा समाजवादी मुल्क है, जहां से यह सरकार बहुत कुछ ले आती है । इस के अलावा चीन भी है लेकिन वहां की समाजवादी व्यवस्था अलग है । जेकोस्लोवाकिया है, जहां का प्रतिनिधि मंडल अभी आया था । पोलैण्ड है और यूगोस्लाविया है और कम्पुचिया है, जिस को आप ने मान्यता दी है ।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अलमोड़ा): भारत है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : भारत को मैं उन देशों में नही मानता, क्योंकि सदन में यह कुछ बोलते है और करते कुछ और है ।

इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इस बिल को आप स्वीकार कीजिए । तब हम समझगे कि सचमुच में आप बेकारी की समस्या को मिटाना चाहते हैं । बेकारी की समस्या पर बहस हो रही है और सरकारी बैंचों का नजारा देखिये ।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : और अपना देखिए ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप से ज्यादा है ।

इतने गंभीर मसले पर बहस हो रही है और कोई केबिनट मिनिस्टर नही है । कितने शर्म की बात है । इन्दिरा जी को नोट करना चाहिए कि उन का कोई केबिनट मिनिस्टर नहीं है । देश की बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान निकालने के लिए सैविधान में काम देने के अधिकार को हम जुड़वाना चाहते है और संसद् सदस्यों की स्थिति देख लीजिए और सरकार की स्थिति देख लीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They never knew that you were going to speak. Had they known, they would have come.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: No question of my speaking. You pull them up. There is no Cabinet Minister. What is this? Are they serious? They are never serious. They must be more serious.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The Cabinet Minister is in the Upper House.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अगर यही स्थिति रही, तो ये डिजर्व करते हैं कि नौजवान उठें और उठ कर अपना संगठन बना कर इन को गंगा नदी या यमुना नदी में प्रवाहित कर दें । एक नये समाज की रचना उन को करनी चाहिए । तभी हम बेकारी की समस्या को दूर कर सकते है और गरीबी को मिटा सकते हैं और सब को रोजी, रोटी, मकान और कपडा दे सकते है । जब तक ऐसा नही होता है, तब तक हम लड़ते रहेंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री पारुलेकर के इस विधेयक का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार इस को बिना शर्त स्वीकार कर लेगी ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill and I congratulate Mr. Bapusaheb Parulekar for bringing it.

I was shocked to see that hon. Members of the Treasury Benches rose to oppose this Bill. It was really shocking. It is they who should have brought this Bill, because in her election manifesto and election speeches, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Prime

Minister of India, promised employment to all. Her slogan was *garibi hatao*. It is amusing to see that when a Member of the Opposition is pressing the Government to accept this Bill which will enable us to remove poverty and unemployment from our country, it is the Members of the Treasury Benches, the party which is wedded to *garibi hatao*, who are opposing it.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: You are giving slogans and we are implementing it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You have got the chance to implement it. Here is an opportunity for you to support the Bill which will go a long way in the abolition of the poor conditions in which our people live. But it is strange that you are opposing it. Why? You say it is not possible for you to give employment to all. May I ask you, why not?

We got independence in 1947. There was a solemn pledge by the Indian National Congress to eradicate unemployment. It was said that poverty, unemployment, etc., were due to the imperialist exploitation. You asked the people to give you time and you would eradicate unemployment. You have had enough of time. After independence you robbed the people in the name of planning. You imposed taxes. Just think about the amount of indrect taxes and the rate with which they have gone up! You promised the people so many things after Five Year Plans. I ask you to go through the papers. You promised self-generating economy *i.e.*, we will be economically independent. You wanted the people to sacrifice to help you. People helped you. But what is the condition now? After raising taxes after imposing this burden, after deficit financing, after taking loans from many countries, what has happened? You moved to Washington, Paris, London with a begging bowl. You got help from I.M.F., from World Bank. But what do we see to-day? India is a vast desert land of poverty, illiteracy, ill health and shame. There are some oasis of wealth, power and affluence in India. I can quote from the statistics supplied by the Government of India.

(*Interruptions*)

We are not ruling India. You will see the result when we rule India.

You have been able to make our country a land of poverty, illiteracy, degradation.

Our country is a Member of the United Nations Organisation. We have accepted their principles. I would like the hon. memebrs of the treasury benches to go through that document. In that document itself it is said that man after his birth has a right to bread. He has a right to education. This is the primary condition of existence. I ask you, as you run the Government, have you not accepted the responsibility of feeding our people? If a man is unemployed, how will be able to earn his bread? A man is born with two hands. He wants to work. But you have created such a society, the young men who are willing to work cannot work because there is no opportunity. Why? I ask you to search your own heart. Why is it that unemployment is increasing? There was a time when people used to say that poverty was natural. The white people used to say that underdeveloped countries will remain underdeveloped Prosperity will be enjoyed by the white people. But it is the Soviet Union, it is the Chinese people, the socialist countries who have demonstrated that poverty, illiteracy and under-development is not the lot of Asian and African people.

I ask you to answer this question. In China after the communist party assumed power, they have been able to eradicate unemployment. They have guaranteed right to employment. How? Their population is now 100 crores. The Japanese fought against imperalists. They were less developed than what we are. How is it that they could eradicate unemployment? I do not say that the Chinese people

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

are living in affluence. But I emphatically say that they at least have two meals a day. They are having the benefit of education. After assuming power, they nationalised all foreign assets; they nationalised monopoly houses and they went in for genuine land reforms. They gave land to the tiller. By adopting these three radical measures, they started their five year plans.

Today, I ask you—you are all knowledgeable persons—to compare the production of China with that of India in respect of steel, cement, chemicals, cereals and all that. This is because of the fact that they have introduced radical changes which you have been speaking for years and years to deceive the people. When actually there is a real land reform, as it is being done by the West Bengal Government, the Congress party gives an open call to big land-owners to take arms and fight and go against the poor people of the villages in West Bengal. That is the difference between what you profess and what you practise.

You talk of the poor people. You enter into unholy alliance with traders, black marketeers, monopolists and capitalists. For getting votes, you go to the people and say, *garibi hatao*, but in actual practice, there is concentration of wealth in the hands of a few people. I can quote from the Mahalnobis Committee report that 75 families and today, it is not 75 families but 15 to 20 families who control the whole of wealth of India. How is it? Why is it that 8000 crores of rupees of black money has created a parallel economy? It is your doing. You are blaming the Janata Party rule for three years. It is the Congress Party which has been ruling for all these years. I know, you won't condemn your past and say, "We start with a clean slate." Please do it. But I know you cannot do it. It is because of your lack of any political will to have genuine radical land reforms, to nationalise the monopoly houses and to nationalise all the foreign assets. You are not nationalising the foreign assets. They are looting our wealth. The monopolists, the capitalists, are denuding the people every day of their purchasing power. The big land-owners are killing the labourers and exploiting them. There has been greater concentration of land during the Congress regime than what it was during the British days. I ask you why?

While supporting the Bill, I once again say that the right to work must be incorporated as a fundamental right in the Constitution because this is the primary condition of any human existence. All of you are not rich people. Suppose your boy who is an engineer—you have educated him and you have spent money on him—is unemployed. How will you feel? You will naturally feel that his life is going to be destroyed, is going to become useless. Why? It is because of the simple reason that you refuse to usher in certain radical changes in the economic institution of our country. I once again urge that this Fundamental Right should be incorporated. Do not talk of Directive Principles. Do not talk of removing the Fundamental Rights, the Right to Liberty, as if they are opposed to Directive Principles. The right to life, the right to liberty and the right to employment are not opposed to one another. You can implement the Directive Principles without touching the independence of the judiciary and without touching the Fundamental Rights of the people. You attack private property, the source of exploitation, and you will find that there will be no need to attack the judiciary and the rights of the people. Do you mean to say that, if you want to have all these radical reforms, the courts will stand in your way? I can cite some examples. President Roosevelt wanted to do certain things during the economic crisis. Was it possible for the Supreme Court to desist him from going his way? It was not possible. (*Interuptions*) I shall be quoting from all the countries....

AN HON. MEMBER: Quote from China.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You have not to go to China for this. You are a learned Member. Do not live in a fool's paradise. One need not go to China to quote. It is not necessary. Books are available. You read them.

When you talk of changing the basic structure of the Constitution, I can remind you of this. (*Interruptions*). One person used to talk of socialism, used to talk of the poverty of the people, used to talk of changing the Constitution attacking the democratic rights in the name of socialism. He was Adolf Hitler. There was another person, Mussolini, who was actually the editor of a paper known as '*Socialist*'. And you are also going to do this! In the name of Directive Principles, in the name of '*Garibi Hatao*', you are hoodwinking the people; you are trying to wreck the Constitution to subserve the interests of the village kulaks, the big landowners, the capitalists and the imperialists, which you did all along after Independence; and during the period of Emergency, that attack on the people was intensified. Are you going to do it again? Are you planning to do it? You will be doomed if you want to do it. With these words I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you supporting the Bill?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I support the Bill, at the very outset, I have supported it.

श्री तारिक अनवर (कटिहार) : श्री बापूसाहिब परुलेकर जी ने जो बिल पेश किया है उसका समर्थन तो किया ही जाना चाहिए लेकिन उनकी नीयत पर जरूर शक किया जा सकता है और वह इसलिए कि आज जिस दल से वह आते हैं, पिछले दिनों जब उनकी सरकार थी, उनके दल की हकूमत थी, जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी तब ऐसा बिल नहीं लाया गया सरकार की ओर से और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज फिर से उनको यह बिल सदन में पेश करना पड़ा है। इससे यह साफ जाहिर होता है कि बिल पास करने के पीछे जो नीयत होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं है, बल्कि राजनीति से प्रेरित हो कर यह बिल यहां पेश किया गया है।

अभी हमारे बुजुर्ग साथी शास्त्री जी ने बड़े जोरदार लफ्जों में यह कहा कि उनके युवा संगठन द्वारा आन्दोलन छेड़ा जायेगा और सारे हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवान बेरोजगारी के खिलाफ जेलों को भरेंगे। आज से कुछ दिनों पहले की बात मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं जब कि 1974 में बिहार के अन्दर जयप्रकाश बाबू के नेतृत्व में एक ऐसा ही मूवमेंट नौजवानों की ओर से कुछ राजनीतिक दलों के उकसावे में वहां के नौजवानो ने किया था जो कि आज भी जे० पी० मूवमेंट के नाम से जाना जाता है। उस समय वहां के नौजवानों को यह सुनहरा सपना दिखाया गया कि अगर तुम इस वर्तमान सरकार के खिलाफ लड़ोगे, जेलों में जाओगे, लाठियां खाओगे तो हम तुम्हारी बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान करेंगे, सरकार बदलते ही हर नौजवान को रोजगार मिलेगा और हर हाथ को काम मिलेगा। लेकिन जिस प्रकार सरकार बदलने के बाद 1977 में जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी तो आपने देखा कि कुछ लोगों की बेरोजगारी जरूर दूर हो गई, कुछ लोग मंत्री बन गये, कुछ संसद्-सदस्य बन गये और कुछ लोग विधान-सभा में चले गये, लेकिन वह बेरोजगार नौजवान जो कल भी बेरोजगार था वह जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनने के बाद भी बेरोजगार ही रहा और वह बड़ी आशा और निराशा के बीच में लटकता रहा और उसकी समस्या ज्यों की त्यों बनी रही।

यह मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर नीयत ठीक हो, सही मायनों में

[श्री तारीक अनवर]

नौजवानों की समस्या को सुलझाना है तो इसके लिए सभी राजनीतिक दलों को अपने दलों को संगठित करना होगा तभी इस बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान हो सकेगा। तभी जो बिल हम यहां पेश कर रहे हैं, उसको सही ढंग से रखा जा सकता है।

बेरोजगारी का यह सवाल केवल हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं है, यह सारे विश्व के लिए समस्या बनती जा रही है। हिन्दुस्तान तो गरीब मुल्क है, अमेरिका, ब्रिटेनिया जैसे मुल्कों में भी आज बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है और आज वे भी इस समस्या से वंचित नहीं हैं। अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि हम इस बेरोजगारी को कैसे दूर करें? कैसे इस समस्या का समाधान करें? क्या सिर्फ बिल पेश कर देने से ही बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान हो जायेगा? अगर यह ठीक है तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी, लेकिन इसके पीछे हमें देखना होगा कि इस बिल के पास करने के साथ-साथ बेरोजगारी दूर करने के ठोस सुझाव भी आयें।

अभी और लोगों ने जैसे बताया कि 1 करोड़ 54 लाख पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान इस देश में बेरोजगार हैं। गांव, विलेज में जो बेकार लोग हैं, उनको छोड़ कर यह आंकड़े हैं, जिन्होंने कभी स्कूल या कालेज देखा तक नहीं। वैसे लोगों को भी अगर जोड़ा जाये तो यह एक बहुत बड़ी संख्या हो सकती है। ऐसी हालत में हमें यह देखना होगा कि कैसे हम बेरोजगारी को दूर करें।

जहां तक इसे दूर करने का सवाल उठता है, उसके लिए जरूरी है कि हमने और हमारी सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं, उनका ठीक ढंग से इम्प्लीमैंटेशन किया जाये। हमने जमींदारी खत्म की, जमीन का बंटवारा किया। इस बात की कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि अभी भी जो बड़े-बड़े भूमिपति हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं जो इस देश का शोषण कर रहे हैं, जो चाहते हैं कि इस देश में उनकी ही जेब भरी रहे, उनकी जेब खाली करनी होगी और धन का बंटवारा करना होगा और सही मायनों में जिस समाजवादी समाज की कल्पना हम करते हैं, उसको यदि पूरा करना है तो उसके लिए आवश्यक है कि सही दिशा में हम आगे बढ़ें।

आज नौजवानों में एक ग़लत भावना पैदा हो गई है कि बेकारी दूर करने का रास्ता सिर्फ़ सरकारी नौकरी हासिल करना है। लेकिन हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि सरकारी नौकरियों के साथ-साथ नौजवानों को खेतों और खलिहानों में, कल-कारख़ानों और छोटे काम-धंधों में लगाया जाये, ताकि अन-एम्पलायमेंट की समस्या का समाधान हो सके।

यह सही है कि इन्सान की मूल समस्या रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान है। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि हर आदमी को रोज़गार मिले, ताकि वह अपने ख़ानदान, परिवार, का पालन-पोषण कर सके।

जो बिल पेश हुआ है, अगर इसकी नीयत ठीक हो, अगर इसको सच्चे दिल से रखा गया हो, तो ज़रूर इसका समर्थन करना चाहिए। लेकिन हमें यह कहने में कोई हिचक नहीं है कि जब लोग अपोजीशन में बैठते हैं, तो लम्बी-लम्बी बातें करते है, लेकिन जब कुछ करने का मौका मिलता है, जब वे सत्ता में आते हैं, तो नौज़वानों को भूल जाते हैं, जो सही मानों में इस देश का भविश्य हैं। अगर नौजवान बेकार हों, डाक्टर और इंजीनियर बेकार हों, तो देश कभी भी मज़बूत नहीं हो

सकता है, वह कभी भी तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है । अगर देश को तरक्की की ओर ले जाना है, तो यह ज़रूरी है कि हर एक नौजवान को रोज़गार मिले । उसे सरकार की ओर से सब तरह की सुविधा और समर्थन मिलना चाहिए, ताकि वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके और अपने परिवार का पालन-पोषण कर सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन तो ज़रूर करता हूं, लेकिन इनकी नीयत पर शक भी ज़रूर करता हूं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वेस्ट बंगाल और केरल में बेकार लोगों को भत्ता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, you must appreciate the freedom that has been given to the Congress (I) Party members.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लोर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन इसमें जिस ढंग से काम मांगा जा रहा है, वह ग़लत है । महात्मा गांधी ने कहा है कि अगर कोई एबल-बाडिड आदमी बेकार है और हम उसको काम नही दे सकते है, तो हमें खाना नही खाना चाहिए, हमें सोना नही चाहिए । इन लोगों का काम है दिन-रात हड़तालें करना और धरना देना और तरह-तरह के हुकूक मांगना । जो आदमी काम नहीं करता है, उसको रोटी मांगने का क्या हक है ? जो आदमी एबल-बाडिड है, एजूकेटिड है, उसे कोई भी काम करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए । जो आदमी बिना काम किये खाता है, वह चोर है । आज तो हमारे मुल्क में एक तमाशा बना हुआ है । भूख-हड़ताल की जाती है, धरना दिया जाता है । लोग रोटी तो सोसायटी की खाते हैं, लेकिन सोसायटी के लिए कोई काम नहीं करते हैं ।

आज दफ़तरों में क्लर्कों के पास कोई काम नहीं हैं । मैं आपको अपनी मिसाल देता हूं । मैं 33, फ़िरोज़शाह रोड पर रहता हूं । मेरे पास एक सूट-बूट पहने हुए माली आया । मैंने उसे कहा कि मैं खुद यह काम करूंगा । आज महात्मा गांधी के उसूलों पर कोई नहीं चलता है । आज पढ़े-लिखे लोग अनएजूकेटिड लोगों की कास्ट पर पनप रहे हैं । हर एक आदमी का फ़र्ज़ है कि पहले वह लेबर का काम करे और फिर दूसरा काम करे, अगर किसी को काम नहीं मिलता है, तो यह सोसायटी और गवर्नमेंट का कुसूर है । आपोज़ीशन वाले भी गवर्नमेंट को काम नहीं करने देते है । मैंने कई हरिजन भाइयों को बैठे हुए देखा, तो पूछा कि वे काम क्यों नहीं करते हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि हम अपनी मांगें मनवाने के लिए धरना दे रहे हैं । जहां तक हरेक को काम का अधिकार देने की बात है, कोई भी गवर्नमेंट बन जाए, कोई भी एबल बाडीज है वह अगर ख़ाली रह कर, निकम्मा रह कर खाता है और कोई काम नही करता है तो वह चोर है, उसको जो भी काम मिल जाए वह काम करना चाहिए । ये इंजीनियर किसकी कास्ट पर बने है? अनपढ़, हरिजन और मज़दूरों की कास्ट पर ये इंजीनियर बने हैं । इस लिए किसी को यह नही सोचना चाहिए कि मैं पढ़ा-लिखा हूं, इंजीनियर हूं इसलिए मुझे कोई बड़ा काम दिया जाए । गांव के जो लोग पढ़-लिख कर शहरों में आ जाते हैं वे आराम की जिन्दगी बसर करने लग जाते हैं । वे ग़रीब और अनपढ़ लोगों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देते है । हर एक आदमी का फ़र्ज है कि काम चाहे किसी किस्म का हो, उसको वह करे । जो बड़े-बड़े लीडर बने हैं वे हाथ से काम करने वाले थे । आज अगर अपोज़ीशन अच्छा हो तो हमारी गवर्नमेंट भी अच्छी हो सकती है अगर अपोज़ीशन का ही भट्ठा बैठा हो तो गवर्नमेंट कैसे ठीक

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

रह सकती है ? अगर आप मज़बूत हैं तो हम भी मज़बूत हो जाएंगे । अगर आप ही निकम्मे होंगे तो हम कैसे ठीक हो सकते हैं ?

जहां तक काम का ताल्लुक है जो भी एबल बाडीड है उनको हरएक काम करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए । पहले वे लेबर हैं, उसके बाद कुछ और । हम में से जो लोग ऐजूकेटेड हो गए है उन्हें यह नही कहना चाहिए कि हम फलां काम नही करेंगे । अगर नही करते हैं तो जैसी मर्ज़ी करते रहो । गवर्नमेंट हर एक को मर्जी के मुताबिक काम कैसे दे सकती है ? पढ़े-लिखे लोग गरीबों और अनपढ़ों की कीमत पर ऊंचे उठे है और अब वे शानदार कपड़े पहनते है । यहां पर जो लोग रोज़ लेक्चर देते है मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ लेक्चर देने से काम नही चलेगा । आज मुल्क के गरीब लोग यह समझ गए है कि अपोजीशन वाले खामख्वाह वक्त जाया करते है । ये बात इनकी समझ मे आ गई है कि हमे किसको वोट देना है ।

Nothing can resist truth, love and sincerity. If you are sincere and unselfish unto death then fear not, not even death.

मैं 1927 से पब्लिक मे काम कर रहा हूं और हमेशा गरीबों की मदद करता रहा हूं । परमात्मा की दया से मैं हमेशा जीतता आया हूं । मैं शास्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे यहां पर लंबी-चौड़ी तकरीरें न किया करें और हरिजनों की बातें न कहा करें, क्योंकि सिर्फ ऊपर से ही वे ऐसी बातें कहते हैं, उनके दिल में उनके लिए कुछ नहीं है । अगर आप लोग गवर्नमेंट बनाना चाहते हैं तो कुछ काम करें, ताकि लोग महसूस कर सकें कि ये लोग काम करने वाले हैं ।

Be pure and holy.

Love for love's sake;

Love for the poor, the miserable and the down-troduden; God will bless you.

इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल ग़लत है । हमें गवर्नमेंट पर ही सब नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए । हमें खुद काम करना चाहिए । हम खुद काम करेंगे तो गवर्नमेंट भी अपने-आप ठीक हो जाएगी ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं हैरान हूं कि सदन मे इतने संजीदा आदमी बैठे हुए है और कहते है कि एम्पलायमेन्ट फण्डामेण्टल राइट होना चाहिए । फण्डामेन्टल राइट कोर्ट के ज़रिये एन्फोर्स कर सकते है और इस के इस प्रकार एन्फोर्स करने मे बेकारी दूर हो जायगी । जहा तक डाइरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्ज का ताल्लुक है—आप की इकानामी उन पर बेस करना है । हमारी जो इकानामी बनेगी, वह सुपीरियर होनी चाहिए, सैकिण्ड्री नही होनी चाहिए । अगर आप फण्डामेन्टल राइट बना देंगे तो उस का क्या परिणाम होगा । आप कोर्ट मे जा सकेंगे, डिग्री ले सकेंगे , लेकिन नतीजा क्या होगा । हम को तो ऐसी सिचुएशन क्रिएट करनी चाहिए, जिस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा एम्पलायमेन्ट जैनरेट हो और इस के लिए हम सब को मिल कर काम करना चाहिए । यह कोई जन्तर-मन्तर तो है नहीं, जन्तर लिखा और उस को कहीं रख दिया, जिस से उसका असर हो गया । इस को फण्डामेण्टल राइट बना देने से—किस को लाभ होगा ? हो सकता है कुछ बेकार लोग कोर्ट में चले जायें और डिग्री लेलें, इससे कुछ वकीलों को काम मिल जाय, लेकिन आम आदमी को इस से फायदा होने वाला नहीं है । हमें अपने बेकार लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए जरूरी है कि अपनी इकानामी को

दुरुस्त करें, उस को ठीक ढंग से चलायें, उसको सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न पर लायें । इस काम को करने के लिए हमारे पास जितने सोर्सेज हैं, रिसोर्सेज हैं, पैट्रियोटिक एलीमेण्ट्स हैं—उन सब को इस में काम पर लगायें, तभी एम्पलायमेण्ट जैनरेट हो सकता है ।

चौधरी साहब ने ठीक ही कहा है कि जब एक आदमी मैट्रिक पास कर लेता है, पतलून और कोट पहन लेता है, तो वह काम नहीं करना चाहता, कोई ज़िम्मेदारी लेने को तैयार नहीं होता है, डोल देने से तो उसमें काम करने की भावना पैदा नहीं होगी । मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि डोल देने वाले हमारी सोसायटी के दुश्मन हैं । हिन्दुस्तान में जो अनपढ़ हैं, आज वे बेकार नहीं हैं, लेकिन जो पढ़े-लिखे हैं, वे ही बेकार हैं, जो कि काम करने और ज़िम्मेदारी लेने से कतराते हैं । यह भी ठीक है कि जो फैसिलिटीज़ उन को मिलनी चाहिए, वह हम नहीं दे पा रहे हैं । हमें अपने बैंकिंग सिस्टम को रि-ओरिएण्ट करना होगा, जितने हमारे पास रिसोर्सेज़ हैं उन का इस्तेमाल करना होगा, उन में लार्ज-स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज़, स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज़, टाइनी इण्डस्ट्रीज़ इन सब को डोव-टेल करना होगा ।

जहां तक एग्रीकल्चर का ताल्लुक है उसे भी वैज्ञानिक ढंग से चलाना होगा । जब तक कोआपरेटिव्ज ठीक नहीं होंगी तब तक एग्रीकल्चर ठीक नहीं होगा और एग्रो-इण्डस्ट्रीज़ ठीक नहीं हो सकती । हमारे सदन में पढ़े-लिखे लोग और प्रोफेसर्ज़ बैठे हुए हैं जो इस बात को जानते हैं कि—

The stability of our country's economy is very essential. Putting the right to work here or there, itself, is not going to make any difference.

फण्डामेण्टल राइट की बात तो कन्फयूज़ करने वाली है, इस आधार पर आप चाहें नौजवानों को कन्फयूज़ कर दें, लेकिन इस से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है । जब तक आप उनको सही रास्ता नहीं दिखलायेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता है । इस लिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल इल-कन्सीव्ड है, इससे कुछ नहीं बनेगा । डायरैक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्ज़ को—

Give them greater importance than fundamental Rights.

तब जा कर तब इकानमी का विल्ड करने में मदद मिल सकेगी । जैसा चौधरी साहब ने कहा है—जितनी विजिलेण्ट अपोज़ीशन होगी, उतनी विजिलेण्ट गवर्नमेंट होगी । जितनी इफेक्टिव अपोजीशन होगी, उतनी ही इफेक्टिव गवर्नमेंट होगी । अगर आप इस तरह की बातें करेंगे जिस का न सिर होगा और न पैर होगा तो उसका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा । इस लिए मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि मूवर साहब इस नज़रिये से इस पर ग़ौर करें । मैं समझता हूं यह बिल बिलकुल फिजूल किस्म का बिल है, इससे कुछ नहीं बनेगा, सिवाय मुकदमेबाज़ी बढ़ने के ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the mover of this Bill, hon. Member, Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar, referred to different Constitutions when he moved this Bill. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the provisions in the Constitutions of different countries.

In the world today, there are socialist countries and there are non-socialist countries. There are countries in the Constitutions of which the right to work is enshrined and which belong to the socialist fold and these are: Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Cuba, Vietnam, China, German Democratic Republic, USSR and Yugoslavia.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): And the Democratic Republic of Korea also.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am only mentioning some of the important countries, not all the countries.

In the Constitutions of Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Poland, China, Cuba, Yugoslavia and Vietnam, the right to work is a fundamental right and in other countries, the right to work is not given as fundamental, but it is simply mentioned as a right to work. There are some non-socialist countries which believe in capitalist economy, or a different kind of economy, which is not a socialist economy. Such countries which have provided for right to work in their Constitutions and which belong to the non-socialist fold are Japan, Ireland, Portugal, Italy, Luxembourg, France and Denmark. Capitalist countrist which have not accepted the right to work in their Constitution are: Australia, Argentina, Belgium, Finland, USA, UK, Sweden, Kenya, Egypt, Brazil, Norway, Austria. Canada, Laos and Uruguay. I am mentioning only those countries the Constitutions of which I could study and I could get some information, but these are important countries in the world belonging to the non-socialist fold and they have not mentioned the right to work in their Constitution.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: But they have provided for unemployment benefits.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am just classifying; please wait for some time.

The countries which belong to the socialist group and which have mentioned right to work as a simple right or fundamental right in their Constitution have mentioned duty to work in their Constitution. Almost all countries have mentioned duty to work in their Constitution.

Just now, my learned friend on the other side referred to the French Constitution. The French Constitution, does refer to the right to work, but at the same time, it refers to the duty to work also. Duty and right go together; they are not separate. It is very important. You cannot have a right to work without a duty to work. Right to work and duty to work should go together. And here is a bill which mentions only right to work and nothing about duty to work. I am analysing and after I have finished my speech, you have a right to reply. I am just analysing. If you are so impatient, I am sorry. I am analysing and I will give you the floor, then you can reply. I am saying that right to work and duty to work should go together. These are the two sides of one coin. We cannot have only one side neglecting the other. We cannot neglect it. But here is a Bill where the right to work is only mentioned. I have to refer to it later on in my speech.

Sir, these socialist countries have mentioned right to work but they have not mentioned one more thing. They have not given the right to the individuals to go to the court of law to enforce those rights. It is a very important provision. If we provide right to work in the fundamental rights Chapter in our Constitution under Article 32 and under Article 226, every citizen shall have a right to have a recourse to the court of law for implementing that fundamental right. This is the fundamental difference which we have to bear in mind. I am just analysing and putting the facts before you. That is one of the most important differences.

Sir, this is to be borne in mind. Now, there are the capitalist countries. My learned friend said that 32 years or 33 years or 34 years have passed and we have not done anything to include the right to work in our Constitution. How many years have passed in the United States of America after the Constitution came into existance? They have not mentioned that fact in their Constitution. Is it not a fact that even in United States of America which is doing quite well— I do not have anything to say against their system, but, there also, that is a very fortunate country, it has a

virgin land, it is a land which values science and technology and all those things, it is a land which is prosperous and affluent, even in that country,— they have not mentioned right to work in their Constitution, nor have they been able to solve the problem of unemployment completely. That has to be borne in mind. Yet they have not mentioned in their Constitution and if anybody thinks that simply by mentioning the right to work in the Constitution the problem of unemployment can be solved. I would humbly submit it is not correct.

Now, I come to China. Sir, it is very important that we should refer to the constitutional provisions in China because the population position in our country and in China, are identical. So, we should refer to the constitutional provision in China.

Sir, I would refer to Article 10 in the Chinese Constitution. What does the Article 10 in the Chinees Constitution say? It relates to right and duty to work. It says, "The State applied the socialist principle. He who does not work neither shall he eat and from each according to his ability, to each according to his work. Work is an honourable duty for every citizen able to work. The State promotes socialist labour emulation and putting proletarian practice in command. It applies to policy of combining moral encouragement with material reward with the stress on the former in order to heighten the citizens" socialist enthusiasm and conservativeness in work. Then there is Article 48 which is directly relevant to the point here. "Citizens have a right to work, to ensure that citizens enjoy the right,..." Sir, this has to be analysed, this provision has to be analysed, because we have identical situations in both the countries.

> "Citizens have the right to work, to ensure that the citizens enjoy this right. The State provides employment in accordance with the principle of overall consideration and on the basis of increased production. The state gradually increase the payment of labour, improve the working conditions, strengthen the labour protection and expands the collective wealth."

Now what is the point on which the emphasis is laid in this Article? The point on which the emphasis is laid is the production. Have they increased the production and distributed the fruits of production to all? Have they increased their wages and improved their working conditions? You give the right to them in the light of these things. This is how they have provided in their Constitution in China. This is how they are trying to solve the problem of unemployment in China.

If somebody stands up in this House or outside and says that China had solved the problem of unemployment entirely, I would say that it is not correct. They have not been able to solve the problem of unemployment entirely. They may have their problem of unemployment a little better or less than othe countries have it; but they have not been able to solve the problem of unemployment in their country also.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I came back from China only two weeks back.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: This has to be borne in mind. In a socialist country, the means of production are owned by the State; the wealth is owned and possessed by the State. In a socialist country like ours, the means of production, the commanding heights of the economy may be controlled by the State, but everything that exists in the society is not owned and possessed by the State We have a family which has the property. We have a society where the property is there. We have a State which is also having the property, but the property which is owned and possessed by the State in our country is certainly less than the property and the wealth which is owned and possessed by the society as a whole and the family taken together. This fact has to be kept in view while trying to say whether we can have a

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

provision of this kind in our Constitution; whether it would be practicable for us to implement that provision.

Now, what is the position in our Constitution if we transfer this provision from the directive principles to the fundamental rights? Every citizen gets a right not only to move the lower court or the city civil court but to go to the High Court and the Supreme Court. This problem has to be solved by all by putting our heads together, not simply taking any stand. I am not quarrelling with the principle. I am just trying to put before this hon. House the difficulties, the problems that have to be solved. How are you going to solve this problem if you have it in the Fundamental Rights Chapter, if you have it in Part III of the Constitution? If all the citizens go to the High Court and the Supreme Court, these courts would be flooded with writ petitions. Is it going to solve the unemployment problem? Is it going to give employment to the educated ones and uneducated ones living in the rural areas? If you want to solve the problem of unemployment, I would not say that this should not be done or that should not be done. But what has to be done is the creation of the opportunities for employment in the rural areas, in the urban areas. In this way, we can solve the problem and at the same time, we may have this kind of problem also.

Now, why I have analysed the constitutions in the world, in the socialist countries is that the right to work is there but right to go to the court is not there. In the capitalist countries, where there is unemployment, they have neither the right nor the right is given to the citizens to go to a court of law. They have laws and under the laws, they can have a recourse to the court of law. I am not saying that we do not have those laws. Maharashtra has made a law. The Central Government is not saying that the State Governments should not have the law and should not implement it. What we are saying is this. When a position arises where it will be possible for us to implement this provision in the Constitution, that is a different thing. But today simply by just having it in the Fundamental Rights chapter we are not going to solve the problem. What is the practical difficulty? I have tried to explain the practical difficulty. One hon. friend put it jocularly that if you put it under Fundamental Rights chapter, the problem of lawyers may be solved. We may have writ petitions in the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Now that does not mean anything. We may have more litigation but the problem will not be touched on the fringe also by transferring it from the Directive principles to Fundamental Rights.

My hon. friend Shri Chitta Basu says: You say the Directive principles are superior to the Fundamental Rights; now when we are trying to transfer the Directive principle into Fundamental Rights chapter, you are objecting. That logic is very intelligent. I must appreciate. But what is the objection to have it in the Directive principles and give it an upper hand over Fundamental Rights? What kind of objection you could have when it is said that a law to implement the Directive principles should not be challenged in a court of law on the basis that it goes against Fundamental Rights. That was what was tried to be done. Now if you have it transferred from the chapter on Directive principles to Fundamental Rights and then you try to implement the directive principles, it is not going to be possible.

One hon. friend from the other said that the right to liberty and the right to give work do not clash. They do clash in many cases. If you seen the judgement given by the Supreme Court and the High Courts, there are cases and cases and laws had to be amended and changed in order to see that the rights given to citizens in order to do social justice were implemented. They were challenged in the court, they were set aside as *ultra vires* the Constitution and amendments were to be effected to the Constitution in order to

see that those provisions were implemented. That was done in the olden days. If you want me to quote chapter and verse of those judgements, I can do that. But that is not relevant here.

My point is that Directive principles try to do social justice and Fundamental Rights try to do justice to individuals. Here we have a provision in the Constitution which tried to do justice to the individual and we have a provision in the Constitution which tries to do justice to society as a whole. Which is more important? Justice to the whole society is more important. In my humble opinion justice to society or a majority of people in society should be taken as more important than justice to individuals. That is also what Jurists like Roscoe Pound have written in their treatises. When there is clash of interest between the inferst of the individual and the interest of the society as a whole, it has to be decided in favour of the society or it has to be balanced in such manner that no injustice is done to both sides, individual as well as the society as a whole. That is what he has said. When we tried to take into account the constitutional position of the Directive principles and the Fundamental Rights and when we tried to say that the Directive principles were at least as important as the Fundamental Rights, there were difficulties and we tried to solve those difficulties. But unfortunately something else happened and I need not refer to it.

18.00 hrs.

How this problem of unemployment is to be tackled—that is the question. If we can solve it simply by transferring it to the Fundamental Rights chapter, we are all for it. But if we cannot do it, if we create more difficulties by doing it, it would not be wise on the part of this august House to do that. Now, we are saying at this time, Sir, that the problem cannot be solved simply by doing that. If we want to solve the problem of unemployment Sir,....

I would like to take five to six minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue. We cannot continue to sit after 6.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 24, 1980/Agrahayana 3, 1902 (Saka).

GMGIPND—M—2391 L.S.